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MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE MAKES MANY RECOMMENDATIONS OF IMPORTANCE.

ASKS FOR FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

Income and Inheritance Tax Again Brought to Attention of the Lawmakers—Increased Pay for Men in the Army.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The following is the full text of President Roosevelt's annual message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. Our nation are the fundamental business conditions under that in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. More over, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

There are certain to be some who are dishonest, and the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the country. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate cause of the suffering, and, as a means to do this, and, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many of the national policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

Panic Would Hurt the Entire Business Community.

In my Message to the Congress on December 5, 1905, I said:

"In the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculators, the play of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run, the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-earner, business man or professional man."

"In a industrial and social system the interests of all men are closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man, who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself, must also benefit others. Normally, the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally, the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, as are the results of policy which shall insure to the advancement of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load upon him who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together."

"Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision, some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to a sovereign—that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate uses. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, be-

What, "Wine Rooms" Here?

Beulah Howard, a negro, was given fifty days in jail by Police Judge Gresham today for frequenting wine rooms. In addition, the woman will have to serve an additional sentence of thirty-seven days, which she was excused from serving some time ago on her promise of good behavior.

Will Admitted to Probate.

The will of Samuel Campbell, colored, who dropped dead at his home near Beaman recently, was admitted to probate by Judge Kennedy today. The will was witnessed by A. P. Murray and Bruce Barnett and W. S. Sneed was appointed executor.

KNOCK DOWN \$1,000 DAY

AN OFFICIAL SAYS BROOKLYN CONDUCTORS TAKE THAT AMOUNT.

MANY FARES ARE NOT "RUNG UP"

The Transfer System Is Largely Responsible for the Heavy Loss, According to the Traction Vice President.

New York, Dec. 3.—Failures of conductors properly to ring up cash fares collected from passengers costs the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company at least \$1,000 a day, according to T. S. Williams, vice president of the company.

Mr. Williams was the principal witness at yesterday's session of the general investigation into the Brooklyn transit system, which is being made by the public service commission.

Mr. Williams said that the transfer system was largely responsible for the losses of the company at the hands of conductors.

Mr. Williams took occasion to praise the honesty of many men in the service. He did not believe the amount of wages had any particular bearing on his honesty or dishonesty.

"I believe," he said "that a man who works for \$2 or \$2.40 a day and is content with it is just as probably an honest man as is a bank president, who makes \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year."

MRS. KATE M'GRATH DEAD

Funeral Services at Sacred Heart Church Wednesday.

Mrs. Kate McGrath, whose critical illness had been chronicled in the Democrat-Sentinel, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia at her home near Camp Branch Monday afternoon, aged 48 years. She was a sister of Miss Elizabeth Redmond, of south of Sedalia, who died Saturday and whose funeral was held Monday forenoon from Sacred Heart church. Two sons, James and Charles, and a daughter, Miss Rose, survive.

Funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Fr. Neiberg at Sacred Heart church at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning and burial will be made in the Catholic cemetery.

Mrs. McGrath was a devout member of the Catholic church, esteemed in the highest degree by every acquaintance, and the news of her demise will be sorrowfully received by her legion of friends, whose sympathy is extended to the bereaved children.

STEAMER LANDED SAFELY

Reported Last Night That Fifteen Had Drowned.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 3.—The steam boat Defender, which struck a rock while crossing Lake Coeur d'Alene last night, reached Mica bay this morning with all safe on board.

Last night it was reported that fifteen were drowned.

Library Board Meeting.

The regular meeting of the library board was held this afternoon, at which was transacted the usual routine business.

Ten Days in Jail.

Charles Carter, a negro, was given ten days in jail for disturbing the peace by Judge Rickman today.

(Continued on Page 2, Part Two.)

BURNS OF WOMAN FATAL

MRS. ROBERT FINNELL LOST LIFE IN AN ACCIDENT AT 5 A. M. TODAY.

WAS BURNED BEYOND RECOGNITION

Micook Can Containing Two and One Half Gallons of Gasoline for Coal Oil and Explosion Immediately Followed.

Mrs. Robert Finnell, wife of a Missouri Pacific engineer, was burned to death and her body horribly disfigured in a gasoline explosion at her home, 1310 East Fourth street, at 5 o'clock this morning.

So terribly was she burned from the top of her head to the soles of her feet that neighbors were unable to recognize her.

Mrs. Finnell, who was 42 years old, arose shortly before 5 o'clock this morning to prepare breakfast for her husband, who was expecting to be called to go out on fast mail train No. 7.

She prepared a fire in the kitchen stove, but it did not burn properly, and thinking she was using coal oil Mrs. Finnell seized a five-gallon gasoline can which contained two and one-half gallons of the fluid.

She poured some of the gasoline on the fire, and instantly an explosion followed. Mr. Finnell, who was upstairs dressing, heard an unusual noise, as did his 12-year-old daughter, Helen. The little girl inquired of her father what the noise was, and Mr. Finnell answered that he thought it was a whirlwind.

He asked his daughter to look out of the window to see if such was the case, and noticing nothing unusual Mr. Finnell started downstairs to investigate.

On reaching the ground floor he found a curtain on fire and immediately proceeded to the kitchen. This apartment was filled with dense smoke, but Mr. Finnell started to enter nevertheless. In the meantime someone, whose name could not be learned, had sent in a fire alarm, and as Mr. Finnell entered the kitchen the firemen were on hand.

The firemen smashed in the rear door of the kitchen, and after partially extinguishing the blaze they discovered the body of Mrs. Finnell lying crosswise near the door leading from the kitchen. Her hair and body were horribly burned and presented a sickening sight.

Mrs. Finnell was carried into another part of the house, but as death had already resulted no physician was summoned. Coroner Miller was notified, however, and viewed the body. He decided to hold an inquest at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Finnell was one of Sedalia's best known ladies, holding membership in Queen City grove No. 1, Woodmen Circle, and the Ladies' auxiliary to the B. of L. F. and E. Besides her husband, she leaves seven children, as follows: Roy Finnell, an engineer, both employed on the Missouri Pacific; John Finnell, of Sedalia; Mrs. Charles Green, of Booneville; Mrs. Fred Smith, of East Fourth street, this city; Helen Finnell, 12 years old; Tei Finnell, 10 years old.

Mrs. Finnell was a member of the Methodist church and before her marriage was Miss Della Anderson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Anderson, of Springfield, Ill. She had resided in Sedalia for over twenty-one years, during all that time holding the respect and esteem of every acquaintance, who will read with sorrow of her sad death.

Mr. Finnell's household goods were damaged to the extent of \$100, but the loss is covered by insurance.

Two of Mr. Finnell's daughters were at Booneville when the accident occurred, but came to Sedalia on the M. K. & T. morning train, which the Katy management kindly stopped at the crossing near their home in order that they might reach there as soon as possible.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Only 16½ Candle Power.

At 11:35 this morning the "jim-crack" that the gas company has raised up in the city clerk's office, calling it a photometer, registered 16½ candle power. It should have been 18. People using gas at the hour mentioned must pay for something they didn't get.

Burial of Frank Rau.

The funeral of Frank Rau, who died very suddenly Sunday, was held from Sacred Heart church at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. Fr. Neiberg officiating. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery, the following gentlemen serving as pallbearers: Joseph Lennartz, Andy Moerschel Louis Binder, Anton Hugenschmidt, Chris Beyeler and Mr. Offenberger.

Hic Brother Is Not Dead.

B. W. Summers, of Portville, N. Y., who advertised for his brother, Newton Summers, a former Sedalian, some twenty-five years ago, has located him in Chicago, where he is employed in the Chamber of Commerce building.

DREW A LINE ON THE DOG

HUSBAND REFUSED TO SLEEP IN SAME BED WITH A MEXICAN CANINE.

DIDN'T CARE WEATHER WAS COLD

Wife Wanted Hairless Animal to Be Amply Protected Against Illness, but Husband Said, "Nay, Pauline."

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 3.—Behind the divorce suit filed by attorneys for William K. Finck there is an interesting story concerning a cold-blooded, hairless dog.

It seems that Mrs. Louella Finck is deeply attached to a poodle of the Mexican variety, bestowing upon it even more affection than upon her husband. Finck, however, made no complaint about his dogship until Mrs. Finck insisted that the poodle sleep with them so he wouldn't catch cold. That was the last straw. Finck couldn't bear to think of waking up in the night to find himself hugging a poodle. So he filed suit for divorce.

But that is not the only thing he wants a divorce for. In his petition he charges that she frequently threw a skillet at him and otherwise abused him. He also charges that on one occasion she entertained a man in the parlor while he waited at a locked front door. All these things he put up with until cold weather set in and the poodle was given the middle of the bed while their child was obliged to sleep in a crib all by itself.

Finck also asks for the custody of the child, but is willing that his wife keep the dog.

NEW STATE'S MESSAGE

Oklahoma Sent Greetings to the Sixtieth Congress.

Washington, Dec. 3.—In the house this morning the speaker read this telegram from the Oklahoma legislature to the house:

"Oklahoma's first legislature, just organized, inspired by a fond reality of local self-government, sends greetings to the Sixtieth congress of the greatest nation on earth, and conveys to her sister states a message of progress and prosperity and loyal devotion to the Union and to the common good."

The speaker himself read the message in an impressive manner. As he concluded the house broke into applause.

CHILD BURNS TO DEATH

The Four-Year-Old Son of a Johnson County Farmer.

Warrensburg, Mo., Dec. 3.—The four-year-old son of Everal Sculling, living twelve miles northwest of Warrensburg, was burned to death yesterday afternoon.

The mother was out of the room when the child's clothing caught fire from the stove and was fatally burned before the mother could remove it.

Rumor of Attempted Suicide.

A street rumor was in circulation today that a man had attempted to hang himself in East Sedalia last night, but as none of the undertakers of the coroner knew anything about it, the supposition is that the rumor is false.

Disturbed the Peace.

James Hunter, a negro, was fined \$1 and costs by Judge Rickman to-day for disturbing the peace.

MRS. BRADLEY SET FREE

NOT GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF FORMER SENATOR ARTHUR M. BROWN.

VERDICT RETURNED AT 10:08 A. M.

The Announcement Greeted With Applause—Closing Hours of Arguments and Instructions of the Court.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former United States Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The jury reached the court room at 10:08 o'clock. When the court asked if they had reached a verdict the foreman answered:

"We have."

"What is your verdict?"

"Not guilty."

A demonstration and applause followed the announcement.

Mrs. Bradley was immediately discharged from custody and left the court house in an automobile, following an ovation. She will leave in a few days to join her sister at Goldfield, Nevada.

The jury stood eleven to one for acquittal until the final ballot, when the lone juror who was holding out for some form of punishment gave in.

The court room was filled with spectators, a majority of whom were women.

The room was so quiet that a pin could be heard to drop. All eyes were fastened on the jury while Foreman James L. Feeney clutched in his hand the document that meant so much to the frail and wrecked woman in the prisoner's chair.

A moment of tense excitement followed the reading of the verdict. Sème one in the group of women spectators murmured, "Thank God." This was the signal for a demonstration.

The prisoner, with her oldest son, Arthur, sat near her counsel. With suppressed excitement she watched the jury. There were tears in her eyes, but she bore up bravely.

She was immediately surrounded by men and women, who pressed upon her and extended their congratulations.

After a trial which has attracted widespread interest since its inception almost three weeks ago, with witnesses brought nearly across the continent, the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former United States Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, went to the jury at 4:17 yesterday afternoon. Throughout the earlier part of the day Attorneys Powers and Hoover, with recitals of the episodes that led to the tragedy and

DEMOCRAT-SENTINELOLD SERIES, NEW SERIES,
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**THE GAS SITUATION.**

The city council at its meeting last night acted very wisely when it directed the mayor to secure the services of an expert to investigate the gas situation in Sedalia, and to examine the machine which has been installed in the city clerk's office to ascertain whether or not it really performs the functions for which it was made, namely, registering the candle power of the gas furnished by the local company.

There is certainly something decidedly out of "whack" with the gas provision in Sedalia.

Without any seeming reason bills are constantly increasing over what they were previous to the advent of the new company, and yet consumers say that they are not using as much of the product as they did formerly, while everyone knows the quality furnished is not nearly up to the grade demanded by the ordinance permitting the company to do business.

What the fault is, and where it is, is the duty of the mayor to discover, and the investigation should be thorough and painstaking, the result should be published, and if the company is not fulfilling the obligations put upon it, it should be made to do so or get out of business.

It is a very unfortunate thing for Sedalia that the company owning the franchise is so indifferent to the good opinion of the people whom it serves, and that its management takes no pains to conceal the fact that it cares very little whether it pleases or not, so long as it is successful in making money.

This may be the right spirit for such corporations to develop, but the Democrat-Sentinel does not believe that it is good business policy, and certainly it is very obnoxious to the people who are compelled to do business with it. It would be much more agreeable to patronize a concern that is accommodating and treats the public with some courtesy than it is to come in contact with men who go out of their way to show their contempt for the people generally.

The ship subsidy lobby is already gathering in Washington for another assault upon the treasury, they must have confidence in the great majority of republican congressmen being in favor of that grafting proposition.

Still, one can hardly believe that for the sake of their own political fortunes, many representatives of the people will take the chances of voting for the ship subsidy graft and expect the people to re-elect them.

This company tears up the streets and fails to replace them in proper condition and keeps them torn up day after day when there is no necessity for so doing. It has pumped air through its pipes and compelled consumers to pay for it, and in hundreds of other ways violated the express conditions under which it exists as a corporation.

The owners of this company would, we believe, make more money if they would insist upon their hired help being courteous and accommodating and gentlemanly to their patrons, as well as fill all its obligations to the public.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Without disputing the intrinsic worth of the new ten dollar gold piece, or declaring a boycott against it, we still insist that it is the homelest coin the nation ever minted.

Augustus St. Gaudens is dead, and we wish no harm to his memory, but it is fortunate that his reputation as an artist does not rest upon his last public work. Not being willing to speak ill of the departed, it remains for the American people to rise in their wrath and jump onto Theodore Roosevelt. He don't mind it—in fact, he rather enjoys it.

For, as we understand it, Roosevelt is largely responsible for putting the old and much respected golden eagle out of existence and giving us this

new monstrosity. Instead of the serene and seraphic face of the Goddess of Liberty we now have a head of a very ordinary woman, wearing a liberty cap made of Indian feathers. It is not a classic Indian head, such as appears on our copper coinage. The new head is not idealized at all. It is just the face of a Mamie Higgins, the biscuit shooter, who has robbed the feather duster for her head dress.

The glorious spread eagle has also disappeared. The broad chest bearing the shield of the nation, the talons with their arrows and olive branch are missing. In its stead comes a mongrel bird with closed wings, that seems to be walking the ties between Jefferson City and Smithton. This new eagle is a composite of buzzard, vampire, harpy, siren and griffon, but more than all else resembles a vulture in sailor trousers.

Theodore has been jumping on all the nature fakers for some time past, but if he ever saw a bald eagle wearing pants.

In the new coin Roosevelt also dispenses with the time honored motto, "In God We Trust." Possibly he thinks a man with a ten dollar gold piece don't have to trust in anybody, but at the same time we rather like to see it. It sort of serves notice on posterity that we are a christian nation. The churches will continue to take the new money, but they won't like it so well.

If Theodore would revise the coinage a little more and the tariff a little less he would make more of a hit in the Democrat-Sentinel office.

TEST THE METERS.

Very few persons are probably aware of the fact that the city about a year ago purchased a meter tester for the benefit of those people who believe that their gas bills are not correct. The tester has never even been unpacked, but is in the city clerk's office, boxed up just as shipped from the factory.

As long as the city owns such a machine wouldn't it be a good idea to put it into shape so that it can be used? There are hundreds of people who would doubtless be glad to avail themselves of its services if they only knew they could do so. Let's get the tester to working and see if we are getting value received.

TO OPPOSE REVISION.

Congressman Sereno Payne, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, and Mr. Dalzell, a member of that committee and of the committee on rules, emerged from a talk with the president with the sententious announcement, "No tariff revision." Why, certainly; no one supposed there would be any by the republican party, either before or after the election. Especially none before. The republican party has got to "fry the fat out of the manufacturers," as the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas once remarked, for next year's campaign fund. The only way to get the tariff revised is to put the democratic in power.

WILL BEAR WATCHING.

As the ship subsidy lobby is already gathering in Washington for another assault upon the treasury, they must have confidence in the great majority of republican congressmen being in favor of that grafting proposition.

Still, one can hardly believe that for the sake of their own political fortunes, many representatives of the people will take the chances of voting for the ship subsidy graft and expect the people to re-elect them.

Francis G. Blair says that courtship should be taught in the public schools. Not directly, but by means of such stories as Enoch Arden and Miles Standish. Well, now, those two have certainly been on the curriculum for a long time, but it never struck that they were the cause of all the sweethearts there are in school.

There were forty-three divorces granted in seven hours in St. Louis recently, thirty-three of them to women. With the divorce mill separating couples at such a rate it is no wonder that the church and decent people are calling for some reform. The theory of trial marriage for a year can not be much worse.

Pittsburg republicans have an idea that anything can be secured if they have money enough, hence State Senator Flinn, of that city, is said to have "set aside" \$2,000,000 to purchase a seat in the United States senate. Have the republican leaders put up the senatorship at auction?

During the Cleveland administration bonds were sold to keep the gold supply up to its regular mark, and what a cry went up. Now Roosevelt has done the same thing, and how quiet are the shriekers. The only difference in the two deals is that the Harrison administration left Cleveland an empty treasury, while the Roosevelt administration has emptied

the treasury by graft, foolishness and needless expenditure.

The effort to bring forward Mr. Cleveland or Judge Parker for the democratic nomination for president is poor policy, for neither of them could unite the party and therefore would be defeated.

Why should we pay six cents a spool for the same thread that is shipped to England and sold for five cents? So that the trust may be kept up and the standpatters on the tariff may get campaign money.

THE JOKE SMITH

"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug store," said the fussy old gentleman. "Have you any diploma?"

"Why—no, sir," replied the drug clerk, "but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."—Philadelphia Press.

"My husband's attention to me when I am away is unremitting. I get a letter from him every day. You don't hear so often, Mrs. Jones?"

"No; my husband's attention is not of the unremitting kind. He always encloses a check."—Baltimore American.

"Is Mrs. Wise at home?" inquired Mrs. Chatters, standing in the shadow of the doorway.

"I don't know, ma'am," replied the servant. "I can't tell till I git a better look at ye. If you're a wort on the side o' yer nose, ma'am, she ain't."—Philadelphia Press.

"Are you entirely settled in your new flat?"

"No. Not entirely. The landlord is still nagging us for the balance due on the first month's rent."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Sunday School Teacher.—The Bible says the veil of the temple was rent in twain. What are we supposed to understand by that?

Willie Green—I s'pose it means that it was rented to two families.—Philadelphia Record.

"Have you devoted much time to the study of political economy?"

"No," answered Senator Borghum. "My attention has been largely engaged in keeping down campaign expenses. I have been studying economic politics."—Washington Star.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Did you know that Mr. West, of Chicago, is ambidexterous?"

"No, I did not, my boy."

"Well, he is. I was over there to dinner today, and I saw him eating pie. First he used one hand and then the other!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Hungry Parrot.

Everybody knows one or more of those conscientious egotists who cannot rid themselves of the idea that no one can be trusted to carry out the simplest details of routine work without personal supervision. It was one of these men who sailed for America, leaving in his brother's care a parrot of which he was very fond. All the way across the Atlantic he worried about the bird, and no sooner had he landed at New York than he sent over this cablegram to his brother:

"Be sure and feed parrot."

And the brother cabled back:

"Have fed him, but he's hungry again. What shall I do next?"—Tit Bits.

Mining in Sweden.

The mineral output of Sweden is interesting, for few people know that this country has a mineral field. There are 32 iron mines worked in Sweden. The total production for 1905 was 4,164,632 tons of ore. Total value of the ore products was \$6,164,784 for that period. During 1906 there were 129 furnaces producing 599,437 tons of pig iron, worth \$10,091,396. The value of the gold ore produced in Sweden during 1905 was \$36,450; silver, \$52,801; copper, \$114,255; manganese, \$7,961; zinc, \$796,666, and coal, \$636,550.

Saved.

Once at a dinner at which Liszt was present the hostess suddenly exclaimed in alarm that there were 13 at the table. "Don't let that distress you, madam," said Liszt, with a reassuring smile, "I'll eat for two."—Democratic Telegram.

Eczema Is Now Curable.

Zemo, a scientific preparation for external use. Stops itching instantly and destroys the germs that cause skin diseases. Eczema quickly yields and is permanently cured by this remarkable medicine. Write for sample. H. W. Rose Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Dan Wilcox.

A Matter of Time.

If an untruth is only a day old it is called a lie; if it is a year old it is called a falsehood; but if it is a century old it is called a legend.

Richelieu

Roly-Poly red pitted cherries—pies like mother used to make—per can—
35¢

CRANBERRIES

We have some dark red American beauty cranberries that make the finest sauce you ever tasted. 2 quarts....25¢

COFFEE

Our Golden Roast is Java and Mocha flavor at Rio price. Fresh roasted. Per lb.....25¢

SWEET CIDER

Fresh, pure, sweet cider, per gallon50¢

FOR YOUR

Fruit cake, plum pudding or mince meat we have the finest quality of all new seeded raisins, cleaned currants, orange, lemon and citron peels, candied pine apple and cherries, new shelled nuts, strictly pure spices, etc.

HICKS, The Grocer.**RANDOM EXTRACTS****Hearts and Manners.**

When Robert Louis Stevenson made his first trip across the plains to California, after having crossed the Atlantic in the steerage of a Glasgow steamer, he traveled in an ordinary, not over-comfortable car, as other poor "emigrants" travel, says Harper's Bazaar. He was ill, weak and particularly sensitive to the manners of the people he met. As he trooped forlornly in the corner of his seat a newsboy, striding through the car with papers, jostled him rudely. A little later the same boy passed a second time, and again, apparently with intention, pushed roughly against Stevenson. When the door opened on his tormentor for the third time Stevenson, wasted and feverish as he was, pulled himself together and prepared to do battle—self-respect demanded at least a show of resistance! The newsboy—a big hobbledy of sixteen—approached the genius; the genius doubled up his emaciated fist; when, lo!, the newsboy in passing slipped a large and juicy pear into the sick man's hand, and swaggered on without waiting to be thanked. Bewildered at such inconsistent behavior, Stevenson came to the conclusion that the Americans have the best hearts and the worst manners in the world.

Another Fake Nailed.

Rats in a Nashua church ate up \$50 worth of hymns. Yet naturalist fakers say rodents have no taste for music.—Boston Record.

A Pertinent Question.

The American Federation of Labor has declared the question of an eight-hour day to be paramount to the question of wages. How many men

working nine or ten hours would be willing to accept an eight-hour with a corresponding reduction in wages?—Buffalo Express.

Probably It's True.

It is said that Tom Lawson has made more money out of literature than Shakespeare did. George Cohan will doubtless feel sore when he hears this.—Milwaukee Journal.

It's Not So Bad.

Bernard Shaw says we are a lot of villagers in this country. If we are merry villagers that is not so bad.—Chicago News.

Are you having trouble with your kidneys? There are lots of people today who wonder why they have pains across the back, why they are tired and lacking in energy and ambition. Your kidneys are wrong. They need relief without delay. Take DeWitt's Kidney & Bladder Pills; they are for weak back, inflammation of the bladder, backache and weak kidneys. Sold by Arlington Pharmacy.

"Put that dog out!"

"Excuse me," replied the sexton, mildly. "I'd rather not. The fact is, he is the only convert."—Saturday Evening Post.

Was He in Wall Street?

President Roosevelt took a walk yesterday and returned to the White House "bespattered with mud but not depressed in spirits." Must have been in Wall street.—Chicago Post.

Government Depository

Third National Bank

Sedalia, Mo.

Capital \$100,000.00

Surplus Fund and Profits... 40,000.00

Issues Drafts and Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.

Equipped to handle accounts of individuals, merchants, manufacturers, corporations, banks and bankers.

The large capital and surplus of the bank, its financial position, and its

reputation for sound banking methods, are among the substantial advantages offered to present and prospective patrons.

To Maintain and to increase

These Advantages is the

Policy of the Management.

H. W. HARRIS, President.

Now For OVERCOATS

The time is now ripe for overcoats, and the kind for you to buy is a JACKSONVILLE. The styles we are showing express the right ideas of fashion and were made with a view to economical selling prices. The reputation of the JACKSONVILLE CLOTHES was not built in a single day, but through years of honest value-giving at right prices.

We are still giving excellent bargains in Ladies' Coats. While our coat business has been very heavy, we still have a very good range of sizes, and can yet save you a neat sum on your coat.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS. 10c
COATS' THREAD 5c

C.E. MESSERLY

THE LODGES

Attention, Sir Knights.

St. Omer commandery No. 11, Knights Templar, will meet in regular conclave Tuesday evening December 3, in Masonic temple, corner Seventh and Osage streets, at 7:30. Annual election of officers. Your attendance is requested. Visiting Sir Knights fraternally invited.

C. E. BAKER, E. C.
J. W. MALLERY, Recorder.

Tribe of Ben Hur.

Sedalia court No. 39, Tribe of Ben Hur, will meet every Wednesday evening in regular session in hall over the Sedalia Drug Co., corner Second and Ohio streets. Visiting members cordially invited.

W. E. GRIMM, Chief.
J. B. HOLDNER, Scribe.

Kodol
For
Dyspepsia

Gives rest to the stomach. For indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, tired stomach, weak stomach, windy stomach, puffed stomach, nervous stomach and catarrh of the stomach. A prompt relief.

Digests What You Eat
Makes the Breath Sweet
As a Rose.

Relieves Indigestion,
sour stomach, belching
of gas, etc.

For Sale by The Arlington Pharmacy.



Railroad TIME TABLE



MISSOURI PACIFIC.

No. Arr.	Going East.	Depart.
4. 12:15.....	St. L. Exp.	12:20 a.m.
12. 2:15 a.m....	St. L. Lim.	2:20 a.m.
10. 2:35 a.m....	St. L. Lim.	2:40 a.m.
638.....	Local Pass.	5:30 a.m.
22.....	Local Pass.	10:40 a.m.
6. 11:05 a.m....	St. L. Pass....	11:10 p.m.
2. 1:00 p.m....	St. L. Spcl.	1:05 p.m.
8. 4:25 p.m....	Mail & Exp.	4:30 p.m.
38. 9:10 p.m....	K. C. Accm.	

No. Arr.	Going West.	Depart.
9. 1:45....	Joplin Lim....	1:50 a.m.
3. 4:00 a.m....	Colo. Exp.	4:05 a.m.
11. 4:55 a.m....	K. C. St. J. Lim	5:00 a.m.
37.	Local Pass....	7:15 a.m.
637. 12:30 p.m.		
21. 2:10 p.m....	Local Pass.	
1. 2:30 p.m....	Col&StJSpe.	2:35 p.m.
5. 5:45 p.m....	K. C. Exp.	5:50 p.m.

LEXINGTON BRANCH.

No. 622, Passenger, arr....	10:30 a.m.
No. 624, Passenger, arr....	9:45 p.m.
No. 623, Passenger, dep....	5:15 a.m.
No. 621, Passenger, dep....	8:10 p.m.
No. 691, Local Fr't, dep....	8:45 a.m.
No. 696, Local Fr't, arr....	2:30 p.m.

WARSAW BRANCH.

No. 643 departs.....	7:15 a.m.
No. 637 departs.....	12:53 p.m.
No. 644 arrives.....	2:25 p.m.
No. 638 arrives.....	4:25 p.m.

"PROHIBITION" SPEAKS

WAS ONCE A JOKE, BUT NOW IT IS A MIGHTY SERIOUS PROPOSITION.

CAP AND BELLS ARE LAID ASIDE

Business Suit Donned Instead, and One-Time Hilarious Friends Are Now Suffering Greatly With Cold Feet.

My name is Prohibition! Ever hear of me? If not, you will, for I'm getting myself talked about, says the Chicago News.

And differently, too.

I used to be a joke. Now I'm not. I've taken off my cap and bells and now I'm wearing a business suit.

My one-time hilarious foes are now perspiring clogging with frigid feet, while I exorcise the catgut.

I once had no avowed friends except a lot of fussy old women with wagon-covered bonnets, drunken sons and broken hearts, who were backed up feebly by some long-haired men with white string ties and dandruff on their laps.

But now business men with ten-cent cigars in their mouths are talking and voting for me! I guess that's going some.

Every winning cause passes through a stage in which only crazy people would dare advocate it.

Just as every baby passes through a stage in which nobody except a woman blinded by illogical mother love cares for it.

Our was an elemental fight—emotional fire and pure water against liquor—fire and water versus firewater—how's that?

That Roosevelt wave of personal courage of convictions regardless of party lines or traditions has done it for us.

Some of my less intelligent camp followers are whooping against the president because he is said to bend his elbow occasionally. But, my followers, let that chap alone. Thank rather than censure him. He it was who set the pace in pluck that gave

a few million timorous souls the necessary courage to come out and be captains or first lieutenants or corporals of their own souls and say what they felt on this question that I was born to settle.

Don't worry about Teddy—he just made honesty a fad, and that was the making of us. That's what we'd been waiting for. So hooray for him!

Here's a—excuse me, I almost forgot what it was that made Mr. Fairbanks tell the public what it already knew—that he was not a candidate.

Buttermilk instead for mine—unspiked buttermilk. A bumper. Here's how!

I am a portent—an inevitability. I never knew it myself until lately, but I've been watching myself and I know. I've got all the earmarks, all the blown-in-the—excuse me again. I'm kismet.

Look at Georgia—dryer'n a powder house in a drought! At Kentucky—almost deejuped, with mint growing as high as the fences! At Illinois! But why particularize? Just look around and see for yourself.

We've hopped right into the booze strongholds and are stinging right and left, like a hornet with St. Vitus' dance.

We have given J. Barleycorn, Esq., the duplicate crux, the solar plexus wallop.

We have also, perhaps, given an impetus to the moonbeam artists of Northeastern Georgia and Southern Tennessee. Likewise, we shall soon have the hotel dresser drawers in various localities as full of "dead soldiers" as are those in Kansas. But that's nothing. We'll find some way to fix that soon.

I'm feeling as easy as a glass-eyed bull pup with one ear turned wrong side out and his upper lip tucked up over one tooth.

I'm inviting the whole army of the opposition to send out their Goliaths for my little slingshot.

I'm issuing a wholesale defy, give or take ten pounds at the ringside. I am a sure (not half) shot. Watch me closely.

FALSE THEORIES

Lead to Worthless or Harmful Remedies.

Stimulating the scalp may allay the itching of the dandruff, but that does not cure the scalp. The disease won't yield to quinine or capsicum nor alcohol, because it is caused by a germ or parasite. To cure dandruff the germ must be destroyed. Until recently there was no hair preparation, or dandruff cure, or hair restorer on the market that would kill that insidious germ that dries up the scalp in little scales called dandruff, and absorbs the vitality of the hair, causing falling hair, and finally baldness.

Newbro's Herpicide is the only really scientific preparation to cure dandruff, prevent falling hair and baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Two sizes, 50c and \$1. W. E. Bard Drug Co.

LIMITED FOOD SUPPLY.

There is Not the Great Variety We Generally Imagine.

Certain great food-staples have proved themselves within the long experience of humanity to possess a larger amount of nutritive value, digestibility, and other good qualities, and smaller proportion of undesirable properties than any others.

These, through an exceedingly slow and gradual process of the survival of the fittest, have come to form the staples of food in common use by the human race all over the world. It is really astonishing how comparatively few there are of them, when we come to consider them broadly; the flesh and the milk of three or four domestic animals, the flesh of three or four and the eggs of one species of domesticated birds, three great grains—wheat, rice and maize—and a half-dozen smaller and much less frequent ones, one hundred or so species of fishes and shell fish, two sugars, a dozen or so starch-containing roots and tubers, only two of which—the potato and the manioc—are of real international importance, twenty or thirty fruits, forty or fifty vegetables make up two-thirds of the food supply of the inhabitants of the world.

Instead of wondering at the variety and profusioness of the human food supply, the biologist is rather inclined to ejaculate with the London footman immortalized by John Leech, who, when told by the cook that there would be mutton chops for dinner and roast beef for supper, exclaimed: "Nothing but beef, mutton and pork—pork, mutton and beef! Hin my opinion, hit's 'ig time some new hanimal was invented!"

Some Feminine Snap Shots.

The dollarless man is still a millionaire if he hath not been robbed of his dreams.

Experience is life's queer merchandise that we buy with gray hair and shattered illusions.

She that stints her heart to feed her brain will sooner or later die of starvation.

The jealous wife shouldn't try to lay the ghost of her husband's first love. No man remembers any woman that long.

For a Man

Who expects to buy new clothes there is no better time of the year to buy them than this month.

ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE, BE WELL DRESSED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

You can only do it with "tailor-made," and you can be certain of being dressed perfectly at the least possible outlay if I'm your tailor.

If it's new, it's here—If it's here, it's new.

Weisburgh, 213 Ohio Street.

Will Play Here December 10.

Roy Emery, advance agent for "The Flower of the Ranch" Theatrical company, which attraction opened the season at the Sedalia theater on September 15, is in the city today, arranging for a return date of the play at the same house on December 10.

MEXICANS IN TEXAS SCHOOLS.

Children of Wealthy Families Educated in San Antonio.

Ten carloads of school children from Mexico have arrived in this city since the influx began about two weeks ago, says the San Antonio Express.

Scores of them were accompanied by their parents, and the hotels of the city have been indebted, in no small degree, to this class of visitors for the brisk conditions which have been experienced by them during the last several weeks.

Many of the children traveled from their distant homes alone or in pairs or trios, while it was no uncommon sight to see parties of nine or ten from the same localities across the Rio Grande at the various hotels.

Their parents, too, before returning home, spend several days in the city, purchasing large quantities of American goods to take back with them to Mexico, and as the majority of them are persons of great wealth and social position at home, their expenditures amount to thousands of dollars.

Of all the children from Mexico who are educated in the United States the schools of San Antonio secure over 70 per cent. Not only on account of the proximity of the city to the border, but also because of the general excellence of the schools and the healthful climate and surroundings experienced here. San Antonio has always been the favorite place with the Mexicans for their children to obtain an English education.

Subscribe for the Democrat-Sentinel.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Busy Medicine for Busy People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.

A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bright Eyes, Sluggish Bowels, Headache, Bad Breath, Skin Troubles, Mouth Troubles, etc.

2d Boxes, 15¢; 1 lb. Boxes, 35¢; 1 lb. Cakes, 50¢; 1 lb. Cents a box. Genuine made by

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLY PEOPLE

For sale by W. E. Bard Drug Co.

PROBING "BALTIMORE POOL"

T'S ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT MONOPOLIES ON FACE OF THE EARTH.

MONARCHS ARE STOCKHOLDERS

Eminent Counsel Has Been Retained By the Steamship Company and it Will Be Fight to the Finish.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Argumens on the demurrer of the steamship combine known as the Baltic Pool, protesting against the attempt of the interstate commerce commission to prosecute it under the anti-trust laws, began here today.

Eminent counsel has been retained by the steamship company, among them former Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, and William C. Choate and Harrington Putnam, of New York.

The contention is made by the company's attorneys that the commerce commission has no power to compel the defendants to answer the charges in the petition, there being no law conferring such authority upon the commission.



This \$12.85 Suit Sale Is a Money Saving Opportunity For You \$15, \$18 and \$20 Values, \$12.85

There is not a single suit in the lot but what comes from our own stock, not a lot of job lots bought for a sale. All broken lines gathered together from this season's selling, no matter what the former price, now at your disposal for

\$12.85

All sizes in the lot—stouts and longs included.

*J. St. Louis Clothier Co.
Outfitters for Men and Women.*

SHOOT FOR SCHOOL

National Rifle Association in Charge of the Event.

New York, Dec. 3.—The first national rifle competition for schoolboys began today in Grand Central palace, as the feature of the annual Rifle association is in charge of the event, and has secured the co-operation of the Public Schools Athletic league of this city.

Fourteen of the nineteen local high schools have entered their riflemen, and will compete against the crack shots of the schools of Washington, Baltimore and other cities.

The military academies will also

FOR THE GOOD OF YOUR HEALTH

There is no medicine so reliable as the Bitters. If you're well an occasional dose before meals will keep you so, but if sickly and run down you'll find it just the thing for restoring you to robust health again. We guarantee it absolutely pure. During the past 54 years

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

has clearly demonstrated that it can cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Poor Appetite, Colds and General Debility.

Christmas Will Soon Be Here

Are you getting ready? Let us help you solve some of your gift problems. The array of artistic goods suitable for presents never equaled before in Sedalia. Be wise, come early. Articles too numerous to mention, but come and see everything.

CHAS. E. WEST, 408 Ohio St.

Let the Dorn-Cloney Laundry Company Clean Your Carpets and Rugs

— 3 Cents Per Yard —
All Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or No Pay. Family Washing
35¢ Dozen Pieces or 5¢ Per Pound.

Dorn-Cloney Laundry Co.
Both Phones 126

A "SPLIT" IN THE LODGE

FOLLOWING OF O'KEEFE SEEMS DISPOSED TO GO INTO ANOTHER ORDER.

COURT OF HONOR NOW SUGGESTED

Meeting to Be Held Thursday in St. Louis to Consider Question—History of the Factional Disagreement.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.—A movement which may result in a portion of the membership of the Knights and Ladies of Honor in Missouri lapsing out of that order and seeking other lodge affiliations and insurance is headed by John D. O'Keefe, deposed grand protector; J. J. Kennedy, former grand secretary, and Charles H. Weinsberg.

The expulsion of O'Keefe from the order and the appointment of George E. Cobb as grand protector followed the hearing of charges against O'Keefe a few months ago by a special committee. The charge upon which he was ousted was that he had recommended for membership a man who died within a few weeks.

L. B. Lockard, supreme protector, removed O'Keefe from the office of grand protector and appointed George E. Cobb to succeed him. But Cobb could not get hold of the books, which were in the hands of J. J. Kennedy, grand secretary, and Charles H. Weinsberg, treasurer. Lockard suspended the grand lodge of Missouri, which adhered to O'Keefe, but Cobb said yesterday it would be reorganized about January 1.

O'Keefe said yesterday that hundreds of his friends wanted to drop their membership in the Knights and Ladies and that Dr. Weinsberg, Kennedy and himself would recommend to them another order. "The Court of Honor," he said, "is under consideration." He did not believe, he said, that the dissatisfied ones would organize a new order. Just where those leaving the Knights and Ladies will go may be decided Thursday at a meeting which has already been called.

The news of the O'Keefe movement reached L. B. Lockard, supreme protector, who got out a circular letter to all the members in the state, dwelling upon the excellent condition of the lodge and urging them to keep up their standing in the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was pained to learn that this dissatisfaction existed, he said, and that back of it were persons who had held high and honorable positions in the order.

George E. Cobb said yesterday that the order was never in better shape and that no move to head off O'Keefe and his friends had been contemplated. "There is no use defending a good thing. If our affairs were wound up and all claims paid, we would have \$400,000 left," he said.

RED MEN ATE 'POSSUM

After They Had Elected New Officers Last Night.

Wichita tribe of Red Men last night raised C. F. Farr to a chieftaincy and then elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Sachem—John Earhart. Senior sagamore—Lon V. Ware. Junior sagamore—J. T. Lambirth. Prophet—T. J. Robb. Chief of records—E. M. Clinton. Collector of wampum—Lawrence Laupheimer.

Property man—Chief Shepherd. Trustee—Robert Moore. Delegates to great council—L. Laupheimer, Sam Fell and H. A. Steach; alternates, O. C. Palmer and Albia Parks.

Wichita tribe will have five representatives at the next great council of Missouri Red Men, as follows: R. C. Dolph, chairman of the law committee; F. S. Milligan, great guard of the wigwam, and the three delegates elected last night.

A 'possum supper, with the compliments of Lawrence Laupheimer, followed the business session.

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve—don't forget the name, and accept no substitute. Get DeWitt's. It's good for piles. Sold by Arlington Pharmacy.

The Naval Militia Sized Up.

In the whole naval militia fleet of 22 vessels, there are only two or three upon which the naval militia can learn anything which will fit it for service in the navy in time of war. The fleet consists of one old monitor, one old cruiser, seven naval gunboats, nine yachts, two sailing ships and a nondescript.—Army and Navy Life.

Explained.

Prue—She claims that she tells only white lies.

Dolly—Pshaw! That girl is color blind.—Smart Set.

20

PER CENT. DISCOUNT

FOR CASH—ON ALL

B. KUPPENHEIMER SUITS and OVERCOATS
Children's & Boys Suits. Also Men's Odd Pants

E. E. JOHNSTON
CLOTHIER
207 OHIO STREET
FURNISHER

Amusements

NEW SEDALIA THEATER.

"The Grand Mogul."

The Klaw & Erlanger production of Pixley and Luders' new musical comedy, "The Grand Mogul," makes its appeal for public favor upon the intrinsic merits of its book and score, its cast and its production. It does not exploit its female chorus as its chief attraction, but promises abundant humor, a score of beautiful musical numbers, and a finished and artistic performance by comedians who are really funny, and singers who not only possess voices, but also know how to sing. These are distinct novelties in musical comedy and as such are certain to prove attractive to local audiences. Comedians Luders will conduct the orchestra in person, and the production has had the supervision of Librettist Pixley, who spent a year in the Orient gathering material for this play. "The Grand Mogul" will be the bill at the new Sedalia theater Friday night, with Frank Houlan, Maud Lillian Perri and all the original cast and ensemble of the New York and Chicago presentations, accompanied by a

complete orchestra of trained musicians and soloists.

"The Claim of Blood."

In "The Claim of Blood," the new play, in which Walker Whiteside is to appear at the Sedalia theater Saturday night, Gordon Keen has placed upon the stage something that was lacking before. There have been other plays which sought to contrast idealism and commercialism, but Walker Whiteside in the present offering has something in which the battles of a human soul for the soul's cravings is opposed to that equally relentless striving of a master of a fortune, for wealth still greater than that with which he has surrounded himself by crushing out of his life everything that makes the life worth the living, and the presentation is most intensely dramatic.

MARKED FISH IN THE SEA.

Thousands of Them Caught, Numbered and Put Back in British Channel.

Catching fish, measuring and marking them and then returning them to the sea with the chance of retelling them later is part of the work carried on by the Marine Biological Association of Great Britain, says Discovery. By means of a steam trawler the fish are caught in the usual way. Each haul is carefully recorded, the fish are counted and measured and all details of locality, time, number, species, sex and size are put down, together with accurate observations on the water, the depth and bottom of the sea, the kinds and quality of food available, etc. These data are subsequently tabulated and charted.

The method of marking the fish is interesting and has been attended with valuable results. The fish chiefly used during the few years the experiment has been in progress have been plaice, because the proposals which have been made to interfere with the catching of them were based on inadequate knowledge.

The fish are marked on the dorsal surface with a very thin convex metal disk bearing a number. This is attached to a fine silver wire which is passed through the thinner part of the fish near the fin and secured on the under side by a small bone button. The fish do not appear to suffer inconvenience and their growth is not interfered with in any way.

The thoroughness with which the North sea is swept by the nets of the fishing fleets is demonstrated by the fact that out of 5,039 marked plaice of all sizes 992 were recaptured within a year. This represents 19.7 per cent, or nearly one-fifth, but for the medium-sized fish the figures are far higher, ranging from 28.4 to 39 per cent, for the whole of the North sea and to 43 per cent. in the more northern portions.

The men of the regular fishing fleet cooperate by forwarding to the laboratory of the association at Lowestoft all the marked fish they catch. At the laboratory reference to the records easily establishes how much the fish have gained in size and weight since the previous catching. Moreover, the distance between the spot where it was released and the place where it was again caught gives an idea as to its movements.

Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, aids the kidneys, cures stomach troubles, builds up the nervous force; makes you well and happy. 55 cents, Tea or Tablets. W. E. Bard Drug Co.

A Card of Thanks.

To the friends and neighbors whose aid and sympathy were extended in our recent bereavement, the death of J. M. Smith, our beloved brother and uncle, respectively, and especially to the B. of L. E., we desire to return our sincere thanks—Mrs. John Robb and Children.

If you know what you want and want what you want when you want it, call on the Economy Drug Co., 419 Ohio street.

"No News in the Paper."
Freely you pick up one of the local papers, and after glancing at the headlines wearily, thrust it aside, remarking: "Nothing in the paper today?" Did you ever stop to think what that phrase—"nothing in the paper today" means? It means that in the day or week just passed that no misfortune has befallen any one in our city; that no fire has wiped out a neighbor's worldly goods; that the grim angel of death has crossed no threshold of a friend; that no man, driven by liquor, hatred or fear, has taken the life of a fellowman; that no poor devil, haunted by the past or the misdeeds of some other, has crossed the great divide by his own hand. So the next time you pick up a paper that doesn't announce a tragedy, give a little thanks instead of grunting because there is no news.—Nevada Mail.

Uncle Sam a Good Customer.
The United States continues to take almost as much of the Amazon product as the whole of Europe and will undoubtedly continue indefinitely as the banner rubber customer of Brazil and Peru.

FIGHT EXPRESS COMPANIES

Convention of Western Fruit Jobbers' Association.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Delegates are beginning to arrive today for the fourth annual convention of the Western Fruit Jobbers' association, which opens in Chicago tomorrow.

The convention will inaugurate a determined fight against the express companies which have engaged in the fruit and produce commission business.

LOEWER, TAILOR, FOR FALL SUITS—112 EAST THIRD STREET.

Now in Stock

Sweet cider	.....	30 gallon
Fernell or Tolmo raisins	.....	15¢ lb
Finest seeded	.....	full pound package
Einkwheat flour	.....	5¢ lb
Old-fashioned kind	.....
Mama & Fernell pan cake flour	.....	10¢ package

Just ripe now for breakfast.
Fine fat mackerel, good size.....20¢

AT THE

P. Brandt Gro. Co.

The Store With the Goods and Price.



Women's Street Shoes

for

Fall and Winter

They are made along easy lines, full of style and grace; of choice flexible, but strong leather; medium heels and with the idea of supporting the foot and making walking a pleasure.

QUINN BROS.

206 OHIO STREET

WE'VE CUT THE PRICE

In accordance with our last week's announcement, the remainder of our broken lines of Suits, accumulated during this fall's heavy selling will continue to go at

20 Per Cent Discount or 1-5 Off
YOU'D BETTER HURRY

There are about 250 of these Suits left and here is how we offer them:

\$15 Suits have been cut to.....\$12
\$20 Suits have been cut to.....\$16
\$25 Suits have been cut to.....\$20
\$30 Suits have been cut to.....\$24

There are some blacks and blues included in this lot—they are as good as they were when they arrived, two months ago.



The sizes are broken somewhat, but you will find all sizes in the lot.

FOR YEARS Your Neighbor

Has been sending her family washing to us. If she has found it

Convenient, Economical & Thoroughly Satisfactory. Why Shouldn't You?

Rough Dry Work, 35c doz. or 5c lb
We furnish all materials and iron the bed and table linen without extra charge.

May our wagon call?

Monarch Laundry
CHAS. VAN ANWERP, Prop.
Phones 183.

Now Erecting Six Tanks.

Tom Johnson, contractor, is completing the erection of several buildings west of the Standard Oil company's tanks in West Sedalia for the National Refining company, which corporation will soon establish branch quarters in this city, as was told in the Democrat-Sentinel over a month ago.

Workmen are now engaged in erecting six tanks, three large and three small ones, for the company.

For Lounging Purposes



Everybody Knows What Moore's Stoves Are



We have them all, including
**MOORE'S AIRTIGHT
HEATER,**
at popular prices.

**SEWING MACHINES,
ONE MINUTE WASHERS,**
and everything in HARD-
WARE, Cutlery and Sport-
ing Goods.

RICHTER'S
114 OSAGE.

Price Furniture Co.

Best Quality
Furniture
Reasonable
Prices
314 S. Ohio

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

COAL

LEXINGTON LUMP.
COON RIDGE LUMP.
ILLINOIS EGG.
SOUTHERN KANSAS NUT.
ILLINOIS NUT.
HENRY COUNTY LUMP.
LEWIS LUMP.
PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE, STOVE SIZE.
ARKANSAS GRATE SIZE.
LILLY SMITHING.

These grades now on hand and sold at the lowest prices consistent with good service, and positively 2,000-pound tons.

Sedalia Ice, Light & Fuel Co.

EDW. R. ANDLER, Manager.

Bell Telephone 224 or 43, Q. C. 224. Yards. Third and Montgomery.

Lexington last afternoon, after visiting her parents here.

H. E. Wood left this morning for San Antonio, Tex., on business.

W. B. Waddell, a Kansas City traveling man, is in the city on business.

Sam McGinley made a business trip to the Vine Clad City this morning.

Mr. W. D. O'Bannon came in on the Lexington branch train this morning.

Roy Morris, editor of the Houstonian, was a business visitor here today.

Mrs. S. R. Payne and little daughter went to Boonville this morning to visit.

Mrs. Sophia Dorn went to Kansas City this afternoon to visit for a week.

George Thompson, police officer, went to Bonnett's Mill today to visit relatives.

Mrs. G. L. Smith, of Houstonia, was in the city today on her way to Kansas City.

Mrs. G. C. Jones, of Pilot Grove, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harvey Hudson.

Rev. P. Kilkenney, of Warrensburg, is the guest of the priests of Sacred Heart church.

F. E. Cochran went to Kansas City this afternoon on business.

Wilfred F. Fellows, who is here from Pittsburgh, Pa., on a visit, left it noon today for St. Louis.

Mrs. L. Sands and daughter, Mrs. Dan Byard, returned this afternoon from a visit in Kansas City.

Dr. S. S. Crow was in the city today visiting friends, on his way from St. Louis to Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Bettie Skinner, Miss Shelton and Judge John P. Higgins, of Hughesville, came in on the Lexington branch this morning.

W. D. Fellows and wife, who are here from New Hampshire on a visit, will go to Windsor tonight for a visit.

Mrs. Kate Hughey returned home to Clinton this morning, after visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Miss Alice Pfaffenberger returned home to Boonville Monday, after a pleasant visit with Miss Sara Payne.

Carl O'Hornet, a former Sedalian, now living at Sapulpa, Okla., returned home this afternoon, after visiting Cobly Bloch.

George W. Longan returned home to Kansas City this afternoon, after a few days' visit here, shaking hands with friends.

Hal G. Smith, representing the Western Newspaper Union, returned to Kansas City this afternoon, after a business visit here and at Boonville.

Mrs. J. Cook, of Tipton, was here today, and left at noon for St. Louis, called there by the illness of her husband, who is threatened with typhoid fever.

Misses Susan and May Herndon, of Georgetown, Ky., who have been visiting in the west, arrived here today to visit the family of David Thomson.

Frank Green, a former Sedalian, now at the head of a transfer line at St. Louis, and Miss Myrtle Green, also of St. Louis, are here visiting relatives.

Miss Edna McFarland, of Warrensburg, who has been visiting Miss Gladys Meyers, of West Seventh street, left this morning for Bellfontaine, Ohio.

Princeton People Prepare to Present Petition to the President.

Princeton, Mo., Dec. 3.—One week ago today a strong petition signed by nearly every city and county official, prominent merchants, bankers and lawyers, was mailed from this city to Judge Smith McPherson, of Kansas City, asking for leniency in the sentence of George Phillips, a Mercer county boy, convicted in the federal court of sending objectionable letters to Miss Lola Davis, a former resident of this city, and expressing grave doubts as to his guilt of the crime for which he had been convicted.

On the following morning Judge McPherson cut Phillips' original sentence of three years in prison and \$2,000 fine to fifteen months in the Leavenworth penitentiary. This reduction was gratefully received by Phillips and his friends, but evidently did not satisfy the latter, as today another petition is being circulated and freely signed asking President Roosevelt to issue a pardon to young Phillips. Those in charge of the matter state that when 300 or 400 names have been secured the petition will be forwarded to Senator Warner, who will be asked to present the matter to the president and intercede in the prisoner's behalf.

WANT PHILLIPS PARDONED

Is good advice for men and women. It may be vital in the case of a child. Long experience has proven that there is nothing better for colds in children than

New and Beautiful Art Linens

25% to 33 1/3% Off

Regular Value

And they will make ideal Christmas gifts, combining both utility and beauty, and will prove a lasting remembrance.

We bought the entire assortment, consisting of over 600 pieces, during the Big 5 sales in St. Louis, and the prices they bear are from one-fourth to one-third the regular prices.

All pure linen, exquisite hand embroidered and Japanese drawn work dresser scarfs, buffet scarfs, lunch cloths table squares, round and square table cloths, doilies, bed spreads, etc. The cleverest conceptions of those artistic little Japanese people, who are noted the world over for their art needle-work.

Since this department is a new venture for us, installed to meet the demands of a discriminating clientele, we can assure you that every piece represents the very newest designs and the prices are actually as stated—from one-fourth to one-third off regular value.

We believe that descriptions in detail would fail of their purpose, as you really must see them to appreciate their beauty.

COME TO LOOK—NOT NECESSARILY TO BUY.

Prices are from the 6x6 doilies at 75¢ each to the heavily embroidered bed spreads at \$29.75.

Flower-Barnett

THE STORE THAT SETS THE PACE

219-221-223 Day Goods Co. OHIO ST.

THE GROWERS OF FRUIT

THOSE OF MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA ARE HOLDING CONVENTION.

PROMINENT PEOPLE ARE TO TALK

'Tis the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting in Michigan and the Forty-First Annual Meeting in Minnesota.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 3.—Higher horticulture, health and happiness are the keynote of the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Michigan State Agricultural society, which convened here this morning in connection with the Nature club and the Women's league, of Battle Creek.

The sessions will last until Thursday afternoon, and will be addressed by some of the most prominent agricultural and horticultural authorities of the north. Among the speakers today are Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of Geneva, N. Y.; H. W. Collingwood, editor of the Rural New Yorker; J. H. Hale, of Connecticut and Georgia, one of the world's most famous horticultural authorities, and H. W. Collingwood, of Hope Farm, New York.

A trip to the famous Battle Creek food factories will be tomorrow's feature. On Thursday a fruit judging competition for students of Michigan agricultural college will be held.

The Minnesota Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 3.—With fruit growers from all over Minnesota and from several other states in attendance, the forty-first annual convention of the Minnesota State Horticultural society opened in the First Unitarian church today.

Sessions of the Minnesota State Forestry association, the Minnesota Rose society, the Plant Breeders' auxiliary and the Women's auxiliary are being held in connection with the horticultural convention.

Before They Were Hatched.

This Young Lady Proceeded to Count Her Chickens.

Perhaps she read the statement made by the department of agriculture that the value of the eggs laid by the hens of the United States in a year would be enough to pay off the national debt, or, anyway, she "just thought it up," but, anyway, this pretty little Baltimore girl was convinced that she had everything all fixed. She has been engaged to a very nice young fellow for some time, but to most people the amount of his present salary would appear an insurmountable obstacle to matrimony. This was the view of her father, but when expressed she met it with a happy smile.

"Oh, I have thought that all out," she declared.

"You have, eh?" papa asked, knowing something of his daughter's business abilities.

"Yes. And it was so easy," she bubbled. "I was passing the market the other day, and I saw a dear little polka-dotted hen for only 60 cents, and I bought her. I read in a poultry paper that a hen will raise 20 chicks in a season. Well, next year we'll have 21 hens, and so, of course, there'll be 420 chicks the next year, and 8,400 the next, and 168,000 the next, and 3,360,000 the next. And just see what that amounts to—why, selling them at 50 cents each would give us \$1,500,000 in five years, and that won't be so long to wait for that much."—Harper's Weekly.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT

LATEST WIRE QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND LOCAL PRODUCTS.

THE GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations are furnished the Democrat-Sentinel at 3 p. m. each day by B. C. Christopher & Co., grain merchants, Board of Trade building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Grain receipts—Wheat, 42 cars; corn, 63 cars; oats, 4 cars.

Wheat market—One-half cent lower. No. 2 selling at 94@96c; No. 3 selling at 92 1/2@95c. Futures, May, 97 1/2c; July, 89 1/2c.

Corn market—Unchanged to 1/2c higher. No. 2 white, 47 1/2@49c; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 48 1/2c. Futures, May, 50 1/2c; July, 50 1/2c.

Oats market—Unchanged to 2 mixed, 48c; No. 2 white, 48c.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations are furnished the Democrat-Sentinel at 3 p. m. each day by Campbell Bros. & Rossen Live Stock Commission Co., stock brokers.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS—CATTLE, 10,000; HORSES, 9,000.

Cattle market—Steady. Best corn fed cattle, \$4.35@5.65; medium corn fed cattle, \$4.50@5.00; grass cattle weighing 1000 and upwards, \$3.75@4.00; light, \$4.00@4.40. Feeders, heavy, \$4.00@4.25; light, \$3.50@3.80; stockers, \$3.00@3.60. Cows, best corn fed, \$3.75@4.00; medium, \$3.25@3.40; heifers, \$3.50@4.00; stock calves, \$3.00@4.00; veal calves, \$5.00@6.50.

HORSE MARKET—STRONG TO 10¢ HIGHER.

Bulk, \$4.75@4.95; ton, \$5.00. Choice heavy, over 250 lbs, \$4.85@5.00; choice prime over 200 lbs, \$4.75@4.95; choice light, over 100 pounds, \$4.60@4.85.

SEDALIA MARKETS.

Prices Paid by the Local Dealers for Products of the Farm and Dairy, Breadstuffs, Cereals, Etc.

Butter, per lb.....20c to 22c

Lard, per lb.....10c

Potatoes, per bu.....65c to 75c

Eggs, per dozen.....17c to 18c

CEREALS AND BREADSTUFFS.

Hard wheat flour, per cwt.....\$3.00

Soft wheat flour, per cwt.....\$2.70

Graham flour, per cwt.....\$2.40

Chops, per cwt.....\$1.25

GOOD LUMP COAL, 2 TON LOTS, PER TON, \$3.75

W. J. Menefee

PHONES 328.

You Want Ribbons Now

XMAS GOODS!

40c, 50c and 60c on the \$1.00

Chasnoffs

110 W. SECOND ST.

\$4 SKIRTS, \$2.96.

Skirts of mohair, in blue and black; full pleated; regular \$4 skirt for... 2.96

Swell chiffon panama skirts, pleated with silk folds on bottom; come in blue, brown and black; regular \$6.50 skirt for... 4.97

\$2.50 COATS, \$1.97.

Children's melton coats, age 4 to 14 years; regular \$2.50 value... 1.19

Misses' kersey coats, trimmed with fancy braid and velvet around collar and cuffs; \$5 value for... 3.87

\$7 LADIES' COATS, \$4.65.

Ladies' coats, full 50 inches long, made of fancy wool mixtures, trimmed with velvet on collars and cuffs; \$7 value for... 4.55

Swell chiffon broadcloth or kersey coats, made in loose ripple back style; some satin lined throughout; very neatly trimmed with velvet and braid; \$5.00 values for... 11.47

\$3.50 LONG KID GLOVES, \$2.47.

Imported French kid gloves; black or tan; 12-button lengths; regular \$3.50 values for... 2.47

Ladies' golf gloves, regular 35c values, 22c

THE TELEPHONE PROBLEM

What Was Done at the Court House Meeting Last Night.

H. B. Shain presided as chairman and Rev. S. M. Lasher as secretary at the meeting of Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. subscribers held at the court house Monday night to protest against an increase in the rate of residence phones from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a month, effective January 1, 1908.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Shain, R. A. Higdon, Frank S. Leach, J. W. McClure, W. D. Steele, C. W. Goodwin, George B. Goodrich, Mason Pemberton and H. K. Bente.

A resolution condemning the company for raising the residence rate was unanimously passed.

Two committees were appointed—one to confer with the manager of the Queen City company to see how quickly he could arrange to cure for 1,500 new subscribers, another to confer with the Business Men's association, asking assistance.

The first named committee, which is to report back to a meeting to be held in the criminal court room next Friday night is composed of Mason Pemberton, E. W. Shultz, R. A. Higdon, H. K. Bente, W. D. Steele and Mike Devine.

The second committee is composed

Our 10 Per Cent

DISCOUNT

SALE

Closes Tuesday, Dec. 10th. We are giving you this Discount in order to get you to buy your Christmas presents early. You get better selections and save money, too. Remember, you may select your present now and we will lay it away for you. We make no charge for engraving.

Dickman's Jewelry Store
113 OHIO STREET.

REGARDING RAILROADS

MISSOURI PACIFIC CHANGES IN THE OPERATING FORCE MADE PUBLIC.

COACH, CAB AND CABOOSE ITEMS

Matters of Interest Picked Up From Various Sources for the Benefit of Democrat-Sentinel Readers.

General Manager A. W. Sullivan, of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain system, yesterday announced the following changes:

F. W. Schultz has been appointed master mechanic of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain at McGehee, Ark., in place of I. T. Johns, resigned.

J. T. Nedwidek, trainmaster at De Soto, has been transferred to Poplar Bluff.

H. J. Schuenig is transferred from the Arkansas division and appointed trainmaster at Poplar Bluff.

R. E. Ryan, trainmaster at Poplar Bluff, is transferred to Little Rock.

Went on Special Train.

A special train, carrying bridge and building inspectors for the Missouri Pacific, in charge of C. M. Wiener, with Charles Boyle in the cab, went east from this city at 8:33 o'clock this morning.

Katy Officials Were Here.

Vice President and General Manager A. A. Allen, of the M. K. & T., and General Superintendent E. M. Alvord, traveling in special cars Nos. 74 and 49, with inspection car No. 2 as a part of their train, came in from St. Louis this morning and after a visit in this city went out on the High line on an inspection trip.

A New Foreman Here.

P. I. Costello, general foreman of the new Missouri Pacific shops, has resigned to take a better position with the C. B. & Q. railway. H. L. turton, recently connected with the Iron Mountain railway at Van Buren, Ark., succeeds him.

Office is Abolished.

Freight Traffic Manager Flippin, of the Missouri Pacific, announces that the office of assistant general freight agent at Omaha is abolished, J. C. Phillipi having resigned.

Hospital Arrivals.

Following are new arrivals at the Katy hospital:

John Matdicker, section foreman, Rhineland, Mo.

H. A. Wright, trucker, Denison, Tex.

G. W. Galyen, drill pressman, Parsons, Kas.

J. R. Wakefield, clerk, Denison, Tex.

Automatic Couplers.

Frank Murphy, a machinist from Fort Scott, Kas., is in the city visiting.

Master Carbuilder W. A. Mitchell, of the Katy, is at Muskogee, Okla., on business.

J. T. Westbrook, Missouri Pacific roadmaster, went out on the Lexington branch today.

Roy D. Williams, attorney for the Missouri Pacific, was a business visitor here yesterday.

W. H. Schneider, a Missouri Pacific engineer, is off from work with a clogged left cheek and left knee.

Roadmaster J. M. Chandler, of the Missouri Pacific, attended to company business on the west end today.

Sam Snow, a Missouri Pacific switch-tender, is on the sick list and laying off, suffering from bronchitis.

J. C. Brown, a railway mail clerk out of Kansas City, returned there last evening, after visiting his family here.

C. L. Rogers, agent for the Katy at Rockville, Mo., is in the city visiting his father, C. G. Rogers, traveling freight agent for the Katy.

T. L. Kerr, keeper of the Katy telegraph supply room, has resumed duty, after a few days' layoff, visiting at his farm at Georgetown.

C. B. Perrie, day roundhouse foreman at the old shops of the Missouri Pacific, has resigned to take effect as soon as his successor is named.

Supt. N. J. Finney, Roadmaster James Payne and Resident Engineer R. M. Garrett went out on the High line today in company with higher officials of the company.

Master Carbuilder Mitchell, of the M. K. & T., informs the Democratic Sentinel that he can give employment to eight or ten coach carpenters and an equal number of coach painters.

When baby loses flesh, looks pale, is fidgety and nervous, the little one is not well nourished, and should be given a soothing, healing tonic. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the best tonic for babies; purely vegetable. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. W. E. Bard Drug Co.

Repeated the Entertainment.

The program given by the pupils of Sacred Heart church Thanksgiving night was repeated at the hall on West Third street Monday night in the presence of a fair-sized audience, and each and every member was liberally applauded. It is expected that the two entertainments will net about \$125, which will be used in paying for the new chairs just installed in the hall.

HE MAY BE THE NOMINEE

GOV. HASKELL IS TALKED OF AS DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

HOWEVER, HE IS FOR MR. BRYAN

In the Event the Latter Should Fail of Nomination the Honor Might Be Accorded to Oklahoma's First Governor.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 3.—For president, Governor C. N. Haskell, of Oklahoma.

This is the dream of many democratic leaders of the nation's newest state, although Oklahoma's chief executive has had nothing to say on the subject.

Signs are not lacking, however, that Haskell may be the "dark horse" of the radical wing of the democracy in case it is found undesirable to again nominate Bryan.

Haskell's friends believe that he would be acceptable to the south, since he is the governor of a new state which has aligned itself, politically, with the "solid south." As an Ohioan, it is expected that he would be equally acceptable to the radical anti-corporation democrats of the north and east.

Personally, Mr. Haskell does not consider his boom seriously, and has publicly announced that he is for Bryan, first, last and all the time.

Haskell has promised to wage the most vigorous campaign against predatory corporations ever known in any state, and this, his friends believe, will make him the most likely dark horse in the democratic stable in case Bryan should fail to secure sufficient strength to capture the nomination.

THE INCUBATOR BABY AGAIN

The Famous Case Will Be Tried Next Month.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 3.—The famous "incubator baby" case will be tried next January in the federal court at Kansas City, Kan.

The case was called yesterday by Judge Pollock, but ten days still remain for Mrs. Charlotte Bleakley, the mother, to make reply to the case set up against her.

The baby is now in Topeka and constructively in charge of the court, for the Barclays, who are claiming the child, succeeded in getting service upon Mrs. Bleakley recently while she was visiting here.

The case will be tried out upon the adoption papers secured by the Barclays at St. Louis when they obtained the baby from the incubator exhibit at the world's fair. It is alleged that Mrs. Bleakley acquiesced in the surrender of the child.

SHOT TO SAVE HIS MOTHER

A Colorado Man, Who Had Threatened Wife, Killed by Son.

Golden, Colo., Dec. 3.—To save the life of his mother, Albert H. Kuehnle, 23 years old, shot and killed his father, Fritz Kuehnle, at their home here yesterday.

The elder Kuehnle had bought a revolver in Denver and when he got up in the morning he seized the weapon and threatened to kill his wife.

The noise attracted the son's attention and he seized his father's arm and tried to wrest the weapon from him. In the scuffle the weapon was discharged. The bullet entered the father's head. To the sheriff young Kuehnle said: "Well, I'm a murderer. I've killed my own father, and I suppose I'll be hanged, but I don't care. My mother is free at last."

The following cases were continued generally:

Sedalia National bank vs. Economy Steam Heating and Electrical Co., note.

E. D. Bosserman vs. Gus M. Hodges, attachment.

E. D. Bosserman vs. Postal Vend-

ing Co., garnishee of Gus Hodges; attachment.

E. D. Bosserman vs. F. H. Brinkerhoff, garnishee of Gus Hodges; garnishee.

The following cases were continued generally:

MEETING OF "W. F. M."

Society Will Meet With Mrs. Hunt December 6th.

The "W. F. M." society of the First M. E. church will meet with Mrs. E. J. Hunt, 914 West Third street, Friday, December 6, at 2:30 p. m., when the following program will be carried out:

Roll call. Current events on the Philippines.

The location, population, origin, climate; Moros.—Mrs. Jett.

Christian Filipinos, foreign population; social classes.—Mrs. Charles McLaughlin.

In what way did Spain help the Filipinos? How hinder?—Mrs. Raut.

Trace the history of the Chinese in the Philippines; their value to the country; the cause of the Filipinos' prejudice against them; their present condition.—Mrs. Martin.

The mass movement among the peasants; various religious bodies.—Mrs. George McLaughlin.

The school system, past and present.—Mrs. Wise.

The life and work of Dr. Jose Rizal.—Mrs. Lowe.

Opening of mite boxes by the president.—Mrs. Hunt.

A cordial invitation to all.

SEDALIA THEATRE

SEDALIA THEATRE

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 6TH

A NOTABLE EVENT

THE BIG BRILLIANT MUSICAL SHOW OF THE SEASON

KLAW & ERLANGER

Present PIXLEY & LUDDERS' MOST SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL COMEDY, THE

Grand Mogul

Same Authors as "PRINCE OF PILSEN"

With FRANK MOULAN MAUD LILIAN BERRI and

100--ORIGINAL CAST--100

Including a Complete Orchestra

NOTE—I personally guarantee this to be the original cast, entire production and orchestra seen at New Amsterdam theater, New York, and Colonial theater, Chicago. Our large stage will enable us to present the entire company and production.

GEO. F. OLENDORF.

PRICES—BOXES \$2; ENTIRE LOWER FLOOR \$1.50; BALCONY 75c & \$1; GALLERY 50c POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST

Saturday, December 7

NIGHT ONLY

WALKER WHITESIDE

AND A COMPANY OF EXCEPTIONAL STRENGTH, IN HIS NEW AND MODERN PLAY—

"THE CLAIM OF BLOOD"

LIEBLER AND COMPANY, MANAGERS.

THE CAST INCLUDES

HERBERT SEERS, LESLIE KERYON, HERBERT WILKIE, LONIS GRISSEL, CLARRA BLANDICK, MARTHA GEORGE AND NORA LAMISON.

THE PRODUCTION CARRIED COMPLETE

PRICES—25c to \$1.50

This attraction is under the same management as "In the Bishop's Carriage," "The Squaw Man," Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Isabelle Irving.

IN Honor of a Visitor.

SEDALIA DEMOCRAT-SENTINEL

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE OF THE DEMOCRAT-SENTINEL IS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T TRADE WITH US
SPECIAL SALE ON HEATING STOVES**

Dec. 2 ALL THIS WEEK Dec. 7

As long as this warm weather lasts everyone will have a tendency to put off buying a heater until it turns cold. You know you will have to buy a stove—why not buy this week?

THE EASIEST WAY TO MAKE MONEY IS TO SELL IT

We Have Stoves That Will Save You Money By Saving Fuel. See the Globe Hot Blast and the Columbia



We Are Going to Give You a Chance to Save Money by Buying a Stove This Week

All Stoves are sold regularly with only 1 joint of pipe. Our offer with every Heater sold this week for \$7.50 or more we will give free of charge **All Pipe and Elbows Necessary to Set Up Stove, Damper, Collar, Poker, Shovel, Coal Hod and Stove Board**. Articles given will be in accordance with quality of stove purchased.

KNIGHT-MARSHALL HARDWARE CO.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Maryland Horticulture Society is Open.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—The tenth annual meeting of the Maryland State Horticultural society opened today in the Fifth Regiment armory with an invocation by the Right Rev. William Parrot, bishop of Maryland, and an address of welcome by Mayor Harry Nahool.

The annual address of the president, Orlando Garrison, of Berlin, Md., and the reports of the standing committees occupied the balance of the time of the opening session. Many prominent horticultural authorities of Maryland and other states will deliver addresses tomorrow, and in the evening Governor Edwin Warfield will speak. The annual banquet tomorrow night will conclude the session. Later in the week the Maryland State Grange and the Maryland Corn Breeders' association will hold their annual sessions.

M. Durand Out Again.

E. E. Durand, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' bank at Green Ridge, who had his leg quite badly hurt by having it hit by a stick two weeks since, which accident resulted in blood poisoning, is improving nicely.

ly, and Monday, by the assistance of a pair of crutches, was able to visit the bank.

TALK OF LOW GRADE FUEL

American Society of Mechanical Engineers Meets.

New York, Dec. 3.—Utilization of low grade fuel will be an important topic to be discussed at the fifty-fourth meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which convened today in the Engineering Societies building and will remain in session until Thursday evening.

Foundry practice, industrial education, power transmission by friction driving, combustion control in gas engines and steam heating are among the subjects on the program. Prominent engineers of the United States and Europe will take part in the discussion.

PILE CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Entertaining the "U. D. C."

Mrs. J. A. Collins, 719 West Seventh street, is entertaining the members of the "U. D. C." this afternoon.

PUBLIC SALE!
of
Household Goods

I will sell at Public Auction on

Thursday, Dec. 5th
At the Corner of Pettis and Stewart Streets,

At 1 o'Clock P.M.

A lot of nice household furniture—range, heating stove and numerous other articles for keeping house. Terms cash.

FRANK TINKLER

CANADIAN WON EASILY

"TOMMY" BURNS PUT "GUNNER" MOIR OUT EARLY IN THE TENTH ROUND.

ENGLISH CHAMPION WAS NOT IN IT

Burns Sets the Pace From Start and Punishes Moir Severely—Canadian Was a 7-to-4 Favorite at the Ringside.

London, Dec. 3.—Tommy Burns, of America, knocked out "Gunner" Moir, of England, in the tenth round before the National Sporting club here last night.

Englishmen never had great hopes of the ability of their representative to regain their lost honors in the boxing arena, and in a somewhat exciting contest the American champion had a comparatively easy task in disposing of Moir's pretensions and securing for himself the title of heavyweight champion of the world.

After the fifth round Burns' victory was certain, and in the tenth, when the "Gunner" failed to rise to the call of time, and was literally cut to pieces, Burns left the ring with scarcely a mark.

Moir owes his right to participate in championship matches more to influence than to merit, and his defeat, therefore, was not a matter of general surprise.

Burns proved himself superior in every detail. He displayed greater science and infinitely better generalship, and his bows were delivered with much more power than those of the Englishman.

It was an easy victory for the American, which, from the very outset, appeared almost a foregone conclusion.

The contest aroused a greater amount of excitement and enthusiasm than any decided at the National Sporting club since Slavin's defeat at the hands of Peter Jackson.

Burns entered the ring the favorite at odds of 7 to 4, which would have been still longer but for the fact that two titled backers of Moir covered the Burns money for a large amount, on the chances of a big winning in addition to the stake money.

Except for the difference in weight and Moir's advantage of two inches in height, the men were evenly matched and in perfect form. In the ring Burns' crouching attitude appeared to place him at a still greater disadvantage in height with Moir, who assumed a fairly erect position, with his arms extended widely, something like a wrestler, and showing no guard.

The work in the first round was mostly at long range, the fighters sparring warily. Finally Burns landed two heavy blows on the "Gunner's" neck and ear, the second sending him staggering to the ropes, while the American himself escaped without punishment, avoiding Moir's rushes cleverly.

The pace increased in the second round, the men getting into close quarters, where Burns showed his superiority and did a lot of damage on Moir's body. He received a nasty jolt under the chin, however, which brought him up, but he soon resumed the fighting. Moir clinched frequently and was cautioned.

They fought at long range again in the third, Burns being too clever for his adversary, who began to show signs of the punishment he had received. In the fourth Burns took a breather, which allowed Moir to have just a shade the better of a light round.

Burns came back again hard in the fifth, forcing the fight from the sound of the bell. He landed a right on the jaw, and a long left swing cut Moir severely over the eye.

The sixth round was in favor of the American, whose foot work completely baffled his opponent. Moir became very wild in his attempts to get in his right. In the seventh Burns sent home a terrific swing, which made an ugly gash in the "Gunner's" cheek.

They came to close quarters, the Englishman clinching and thus avoiding the force of two well meant rights. Some holding caused Referee Eugene Corri to enter the ring, and he separated the fighters. Moir then looked like a beaten man.

In the eighth, however, he came back gamely and with the evident intention of trying to stand off the American, but he was fought all over the ring and badly punished. Burns

set upon him unmercifully in the following round, administering terrible punishment. Moir was now in a serious plight, and the bell just saved him from being put out.

Burns came quickly to the center of the ring in the tenth and forced matters from the start. He forced Moir to the floor with a short-arm jolt. Moir rose, only to be floored again with a hard left on the jaw.

He struggled to his feet, but was an easy victim for another cross on the jaw, and, going down, was unable to respond to the call of time.

Burns had taken his opponent's measure in the early rounds, and, although Moir showed marvelous pluck, he was equal to the American in no other respect.

A tremendous crowd outside the National Sporting club awaited the result, and the announcement of Burns' easy victory caused the greatest excitement.

GREAT CURSE OF CHINA

TIS THOUGHT THE OPIUM DENS WILL SOON BE A THING OF THE PAST.

PUBLIC SMOKING PLACES CLOSED

Government Edict Is That All "Pipe Hitters" Under 60 Years of Age Must Quit Habit Within Next Three Years.

Hong Kong, Dec. 3.—Despite the protests of the "Christian" nations, the opium dens of China will probably soon be things of the past. Within the past few months a determined and partially successful effort has been made by the authorities to wipe out China's greatest curse.

In the native quarter of Shanghai the opium trade has been entirely obliterated, and a similar crusade is now being waged in Canton and other great cities throughout the empire. The opium trade introduced in the empire of the dragon as the result of the cupidity of Occidental traders, is slowly being wiped out.

Nearly all public smoking places in the great centers of population are being closed.

It is not expected that the smoking of opium will be stopped immediately. Confirmed and habitual smokers will be licensed, and will be allowed to continue the use of the drug under certain restrictions. The coming generation is to be saved from the degradation that the "foreign devils" have wrought.

It is a significant fact that the awakening of China should lead as one of its first manifestations, to the great ethical movement, such as the anti-opium trade has already become.

For China is rapidly awakening from its long slumber. It is training its soldiers in the arts of modern warfare and in the course of a few years will probably be able to take its place, from a military standpoint, among the great nations of the world.

This does not necessarily involve what is called the "yellow peril." The Chinese are not and probably never will be a militant, warlike people. As one prominent statesman expressed it, China had its period of barbarism, when it indulged in war many thousands of years ago, and has now passed that stage. Some of these days, however, when the Chinese army has become strong enough to cope with other nations, China is likely to have a "Boston tea party."

The work in the first round was mostly at long range, the fighters sparring warily. Finally Burns landed two heavy blows on the "Gunner's" neck and ear, the second sending him staggering to the ropes, while the American himself escaped without punishment, avoiding Moir's rushes cleverly.

The pace increased in the second round, the men getting into close quarters, where Burns showed his superiority and did a lot of damage on Moir's body. He received a nasty jolt under the chin, however, which brought him up, but he soon resumed the fighting. Moir clinched frequently and was cautioned.

They fought at long range again in the third, Burns being too clever for his adversary, who began to show signs of the punishment he had received. In the fourth Burns took a breather, which allowed Moir to have just a shade the better of a light round.

Burns came back again hard in the fifth, forcing the fight from the sound of the bell. He landed a right on the jaw, and a long left swing cut Moir severely over the eye.

The sixth round was in favor of the American, whose foot work completely baffled his opponent. Moir became very wild in his attempts to get in his right. In the seventh Burns sent home a terrific swing, which made an ugly gash in the "Gunner's" cheek.

They came to close quarters, the Englishman clinching and thus avoiding the force of two well meant rights. Some holding caused Referee Eugene Corri to enter the ring, and he separated the fighters. Moir then looked like a beaten man.

In the eighth, however, he came back gamely and with the evident intention of trying to stand off the American, but he was fought all over the ring and badly punished. Burns

An Announcement and Invitation to the
Ladies of Sedalia

It will be our pleasure to present to you Mrs. Edna A. Marshall, of Chicago, who is a special Corsetiere for the celebrated Gossard Front Lace Corset, who will be here December 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.

"They Lace In Front"

Instead of endeavoring to describe the Gossard Corsets, we extend a sincere and cordial invitation to you to come in and investigate for yourself this remarkable foundation for a perfect form. Once fitted — always a customer. **Don't miss this Demonstration**

THE GOSSEND CORSET

George B. Stotts & Son. 214 S. Ohio Street

of its own, and all the opium will be dumped into the sea.)

When the opium regulations were issued from the throne at Peking a year ago the "white devils" at Hong Kong and other centers of European activity smiled cynically at what they termed the "bluff" of the old dowager empress.

No one believed that the drastic measures would or could be made effective. Even the most reluctant of the foreigners, who have steadfastly refused to believe that China is endeavoring to uplift herself, are now aware that the opium traffic is doomed. The movement is constantly spreading and the number of anti-opium societies is increasing rapidly.

These organizations are composed mainly of young men and students, and they co-operate with the officials in every way possible.

In the face of such an awakened public sentiment, no European nation would dare publicly defend the opium traffic in China. The day upon which England forced opium upon China with guns and warships is past.

Although the imperial decree allowed nine years of grace before totally prohibiting the sale or use of opium, practical prohibition already exists in many cities, including Peking, Paoting and Tientsin. The regulations throughout the empire are enforced by the local magistrates, who are under orders from the viceroy. Morphia injection houses are prohibited, as well as opium smoking dens.

Failure of magistrates to enforce the law involves severe penalties, and the Chinese prohibitory laws thus actually prohibit.

It is alleged that the British government has consented to the order prohibiting the opium trade, and has signed an agreement with the Peking government to reduce the importation gradually until the entire trade ceases at the end of nine years.

A provision is added, however, that if China fails to entirely abolish the opium habit within this period, the Peking government shall be fined an amount equal to three times the opium revenue it collected annually for ten years before the reduction of opium importations.

According to the rules issued by the government, all opium smokers under 60 years of age must quit the habit within the next three years. All opium smokers must furnish their names and addresses, the quantity they smoke daily and other important particulars.

Licenses are issued to such registered smokers to enable them to buy daily supplies from the licensed opium shops. Any dealer who sells to other than a registered smoker forfeits his license and becomes subject to a severe penalty.

Hospitals for the cure of the habit have been established in many cities by Chinese philanthropists, and have many patients, most of whom are sent forth apparently cured.

ply of opium the authorities have prohibited the cultivation of the poppy in any part of the empire without permission and the acreage is to be gradually reduced within the next few years.

The Chinese blame the British for the growth of the opium habit in China, but the London government is apparently now willing to aid the Chinese in their efforts to put an end to the traffic.

TAFT IN ST. PETERSBURG

He Will Be Received By the Emperor Tomorrow.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—Secretary Taft's first day in St. Petersburg promises to be a busy one, beginning with a welcome by the officials of the department of foreign affairs, including a visit to parliament house and concluding with a banquet arranged by the American colony.

Tomorrow the secretary will be received in audience by the emperor and will be entertained by Captain S. L. Slocum, the American military attaché, in the evening. Although Secretary Taft will not be received in his official capacity by the czar, he will go to Tsarkoe-Selo on a special train and will be escorted by the master of ceremonies and other high officials.

Adventist Church Meetings.

There will be special meetings at the Seventh-Day Adventist church, corner Tenth and Vermont streets, tonight and Wednesday night, conducted by Elder D. U. Hale, of Kansas City, and E. T. Russell, of Nebraska. Preaching at 7:30. The public is cordially invited to attend.

"TEDDY" STANDS PAT

"Will Not Deviate" From His No-Third-Term Position.

Washington, Dec. 3.—"I won't deviate one single point from the announcement I have already made," said President Roosevelt yesterday to Representative Hinshaw, of Nebraska, who called to tell him that the people of that state wished him to run again for presidency.

This is the most direct and positive statement that has been made by the president on the subject of the third term since the announcement of his election in 1904, when he said positively that he would not again be a candidate.

It has the same power to-day.

Boys and girls who are pale and weak get food and energy out of SCOTT'S EMULSION.

It makes children grow. ::

All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

It has the same power to-day.

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MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1, Part One.)

cause of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore owing to the service of the public by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice. . . . The makers of our national constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come under the power of the general government. The arguments in favor of taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger to-day, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the congress. . . . Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

This is only in form an innovation. In substance, it is merely a restoration for the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies; and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

"It is better to postpone that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitory rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether such restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is, unless it is generally hurtful. . . . The successful prosecution of any device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition."

Federal Control

Railroads Is Favored.

No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become arbitrary to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation involving breeds.

Article I, section 8, of the Constitution provides that the National Government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the National Government at once proceeded to regulate in a thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with that which goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the National Government can in a thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. That does not mean that there should be any extension of Federal authority for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of Federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and can not be avoided or overcome and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of the present centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the National Government by the Constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this Nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the Congress and in the administration of the law by the Department of Justice. As to this, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, which ample means should be provided to enable the Commission, whenever its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. To confer upon the National Government the power for which I ask would be a check upon overcapitalization and upon the clever gamblers who benefit by overcapitalization. But it alone would mean an increase in the value, an increase in the price of the stocks and bonds of law-abiding, honestly managed railroads, and would render far easier to market the securities. I believe in proper publicity. There has been complaint of the investigations recently carried on, but those who complain should put the blame where it belongs—upon the misdeeds which are done in darkness and not upon the investigations which brought them to light. The Administration is responsible for turning on the light, but it is not responsible for what the light showed. I ask for full power to be given the Federal Government because we single State, by legislation effectually copies its interstate commerce, and while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the Central Government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

"The grave abuses of individual cases of railroad management in the past represent what is not merely to the general public, but above all, wrongs to fair-dealing and honest corporations and men of wealth, because they excite a popular anger and distrust which from the very nature of the case tends to include in the sweep of its resentment good and bad alike. From the standpoint of the public, the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it. The court will determine the limits within which the Federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each State, and the National Interstate Commerce Commission will work in harmony with the several state commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

Control of Interstate

Business Concerns Urged

Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwise but the futile of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is

not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either case it is evil, it should be held to account, but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides its own infraction. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage.

In my message to the congress a year ago, in speaking of the antitrust laws, I said:

"The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious and ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor, is a necessary element in the present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such forms as to be inevitable. In our present laws there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The government must now submit to irksome and repeated delays before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, any attempt to control the combinations by lawsuits must impose upon both the department of justice and the courts an impossible burden; it is not feasible to carry such a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body, and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. . . . Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. . . . It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law which forbids a public evil to have on the statute books. The law is incapable of enforcement, because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into close association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter level. The man who becomes a wrongdoer in one way is usually tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the interstate commerce commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: 'The decision of the United States supreme court in the Trans-Missouri case and the Joint Traffic association case has produced no practical effect upon the railroads in this country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations.'

"This means that the law as construed by the supreme court is such that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking it."

Combinations Natural Result of Modern Conditions.

As I have elsewhere said:

"All this is substantially what I have said over and over again. Surely it ought not to be necessary to say that it in no shape or way represents any hostility to corporations as such. On the contrary, it means a frank recognition of the fact that combinations of capital, or combinations of labor, are a natural result of modern conditions and of our national development. As far as in my ability lies my endeavor is and will be to prevent abuse of power by either and to favor both so long as they do well. The aim of the National Government is quite as much to favor and protect honest corporations, honest business men of wealth, as to bring to justice those individuals and corporations which are dishonest. Most certainly there will be no relaxation by the government authorities in the effort to get at any great railroad wrecker—any man who by clever swindling devices robs investors, oppresses wage-workers, and does injustice to the general public. But any such move as this is in the interest of honest railway operators, of honest corporations, and of those who, when theyvest their small savings in stocks and bonds, wish to be assured that these will reasonably and honestly expended for legitimate business purposes. To confer upon the National Government the power for which I ask would be a check upon overcapitalization and upon the clever gamblers who benefit by overcapitalization. But it alone would mean an increase in the value, an increase in the price of the stocks and bonds of law-abiding, honestly managed railroads, and would render far easier to market the securities. I believe in proper publicity. There has been complaint of the investigations recently carried on, but those who complain should put the blame where it belongs—upon the misdeeds which are done in darkness and not upon the investigations which brought them to light. The Administration is responsible for turning on the light, but it is not responsible for what the light showed. I ask for full power to be given the Federal Government because we single State, by legislation effectually copies its interstate commerce, and while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the Central Government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

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produce such distrust of the agitators that in the revolution the distrust would extend to honest men who, in sincere and same fashion, are trying to remedy the evils."

Antitrust Law Should Be Made More Efficient.

The antitrust law should not be efficient, but it should be made both more efficient and in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government officials, first to demand the enforcement of the state laws, and then the enforcement of the federal laws, without which the state laws were largely ineffective. There must be the closest cooperation between the national and state governments in administering these laws.

Words of Last Message

On Currency Recalled.

In my message to the congress a year ago I spoke as follows of the currency:

"I especially call your attention to the question of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.68. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of crop seasons emphasizing the dangers of the preceding years. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of the department of justice and the courts an impossible burden; it is not feasible to carry more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body, and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. . . . Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. . . . It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law which forbids a public evil to have on the statute books. The law is incapable of enforcement, because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into close association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter level. The man who becomes a wrongdoer in one way is usually tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the interstate commerce commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: 'The decision of the United States supreme court in the Trans-Missouri case and the Joint Traffic association case has produced no practical effect upon the railroads in this country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations.'

"This means that the law as construed by the supreme court is such that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking it."

Investing Public Should Be Amply Safeguarded.

The Congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out Federal charters and new Federal corporations could be created.

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of, or whose operations create, a monopoly or general control of the production, sale, or distribution of any one article of the prime necessities of life or articles of general consumption. Such combinations are

against public policy; they violate the common law; the doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them, and I believe the congress can close the channels of interstate commerce against them for its protection. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for action on the part of the courts on divergent interpretations by the courts. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself or a combination of two might be tried.

"The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must rule out any plan which would materially impair the fiscal integrity of the treasury. Such combinations are

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"The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must rule out any plan which would materially impair the fiscal integrity of the treasury. Such combinations are

be relieved from a crushing load. With such relief would come increased care, and accidents would be reduced in number. The national laws providing for employers' liability on railroads engaged in interstate commerce and for safety appliances, as well as for diminishing the hours any employee of a railroad should be permitted to work, should all be strengthened wherever in actual practice they have shown weakness; they should be kept on the statute books in thorough-going form.

The constitutionality of the employers' liability act passed by the preceding congress has been carried before the courts. In two jurisdictions the law has been declared unconstitutional, and in three jurisdictions its constitutionality has been affirmed. The question has been carried to the supreme court, the case has been heard by that tribunal, and a decision is expected at an early date. In the event that the court should affirm the constitutionality of the act, I urge further legislation along the lines advocated in my message to the preceding congress. The project of putting the entire burden of loss of life and limb upon the victim or the victim's family is a form of social injustice in which the United States stands in unenviable prominence. At present our federal and our state legislation we have, with few exceptions, scarcely gone farther than the repeal of the fellow-servant principle of the old law of liability, and in some of our states even this slight modification of a completely outworn principle has not yet been secured. The legislation of the rest of the industrial world is far behind us in this respect. Since 1898 practically every country of Europe, together with Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia, and the Cape of Good Hope has enacted legislation embodying in one form or another the complete recognition of the principle which places upon the employer the entire trade risk in the various lines of industry. I urge upon the congress the enactment of a law which will at the same time bring federal legislation up to the standard already established by all the European countries, and which will serve as a stimulus to the various states to perfect their legislation in this regard.

Favors Extension of the Eight-Hour Law.

The congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The constitutionality of the present law has recently been called into question, and the supreme court had decided that the existing legislation is unconstitutional while in the power of the congress. The principle of the eight-hour day should be as rapidly and as far as practicable extended to the entire work carried on by the government; and the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act has been construed to exclude. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the government should set the example in this respect.

Compulsory Investigation of Industrial Disputes.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employee and the general public. I renew my previous recommendation that the congress favorably consider the matter of strikes, lockouts, and other forms of investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the federal government in taking action.

The need for some provision for such investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of telegraph operators seriously interfered with telegraphic communication, causing great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many parts of the country, from city officials, from boards of trade, from chambers of commerce, and from labor organizations, urging that steps be taken to terminate the strike. Everything that could with any propriety be done by a representative of the government was done without avail, and for weeks the public stood by and suffered without recourse of any kind. Had the machinery existed and had there been authority for compulsory investigation of the dispute, the public would have been placed in possession of all means of the controversy, and public opinion would have been brought about prompt adjustment.

Each successive step creating machinery for the adjustment of labor difficulties must be taken with caution, but we should endeavor to make progress in this direction.

The provisions of the act of 1898 creating the chairman of the interstate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor a board of mediation in controversies between interstate railroads and their employees has, for the first time, been subjected to serious tests within the past year, and the wisdom of the experiment has been fully demonstrated. The creation of a board for compulsory investigation of cases where mediation fails and arbitration is rejected is the next logical step in a progressive program.

Calls Attention to Problems of Capital and Labor.

It is certain that for some time to come there will be a constant increase, absolutely, and perhaps relatively, of those among our citizens who dwell in cities or towns of some size and who work for wages. This means that there will be an ever-increasing need to consider the problems inseparable from a great industrial civilization. Where an immense and complex business, especially in the cities, relating to manufacture and transportation, is transacted by a large number of capitalists who employ a very numerous labor force, wage-workers, the former tend more and more to combine into corporations and the latter into unions. The relations of the capitalist and wage-worker to one another, and of each to the general public, are not always easy to adjust, and to put them and keep them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most important and one of the most delicate tasks before our whole civilization. Much of the work for the accomplishment of this end must be done by individuals concerned in the combination; and the one fundamental fact that must never be lost-track of is that the character of the average man, whether he be a man of means or a man who works with his hands, is the most important factor in solving the problem aright. But it is almost equally important to remember that without good laws it is also impossible to reach the proper solution. It is idle to hold that without good laws evils such as child labor, as the overworking of women, as the failure to protect employees from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of child-labor and stock-watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest, who surely will take advantage of them, will have

everything their own way. If the states will correct these evils, well and good; but the nation must stand ready to aid them.

Question of Child Labor a Most Important One.

No question growing out of our rapid and complex industrial development is more important than that of the employment of women and children. The presence of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon family life, and the conditions surrounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future citizenship. Our legislation in this area under the control of the congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive states. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the territories. The investigation into the condition of women and children wage-earners recently authorized and directed by the congress is now being carried on in the various states, and I recommend that the appropriation made this year for beginning this work be renewed, in order that we may have the thorough and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The national government should also take steps especially in certain districts of the south to accomplish an extraordinary amount by cooperating with and teaching the farmers through their associations, on their own soil, how to increase their income by managing their farms better than they were hitherto managed. The farmer must lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-reliance, yet he must learn to work in the heartiest cooperation with his fellows, exactly as the business man has learned to work; and he must prepare to use to the greatest advantage the knowledge that can be obtained from agricultural colleges, while he must insist upon a practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. The department of agriculture and the department of commerce and labor both deal with the fundamental needs of our people in the production of raw material and its manufacture and distribution, and, therefore, with the welfare of those who produce it in the raw state, and of those who manufacture and distribute it. The department of commerce and labor should do all the same principle as that of the reclamation service; the land system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the drier regions of the great plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-sufficiency. The land system itself, to a large extent, has failed here, especially by dealing with live men, through a far-reaching study and treatment of the problems of farm life, alike from the industrial and economic and social standpoint. Farmers must cooperate with one another and with the government, and the government can best serve all through associations of farmers, so as to deliver to the farmer the benefit of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the national and state governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools.

There is one fundamental proposition which can be laid down as regards all these matters, namely: While honesty by itself will not solve the problem, yet the insistence upon honesty—not merely technical honesty, but honesty in purpose and spirit—is an essential element in arriving at a right conclusion. Vice in its crudest form, like archaic forms shocks everybody; but there is a very urgent need that public opinion should be just as severe in condemnations of vice which hides itself behind class or professional loyalty, or which denies that it is vice if it can escape conviction in the courts. The public and the representatives of the public, the high officials who stand on the bench or in executive or legislative positions, need to remember, most often the most dangerous criminals, far as the life of the man concerned, are those who commit the crimes known to and condemned by the popular conscience for centuries, but those who commit crimes only rendered possible by the complex conditions of our modern industrial life. It makes not a particle of difference whether these crimes are committed by a capitalist or by a laborer, by a leading banker or manufacturer or railroad man, or by a leading representative of a labor union. Swindling stocks, corrupting legislatures, making fortunes by the inflation of securities, breaking up foreign trade, by destroying competitors through boycotts, these forms of wrongdoing in the capitalist, are far more infamous than any ordinary form of embezzlement or forgery; yet it is a matter of extreme difficulty to secure the punishment of the man most guilty of them, most responsible for them. The business man, who condones such conduct stands on a level with the laboring man who deliberately supports it, and derogates and agitates, which he does, in his opinion, to have "stood by the union." The members of the business community, the educators or clergymen, who condone and encourage the first kind of wrongdoing, are more dangerous to the community, and are morally even worse, than the labor men who are guilty of the second type of wrongdoing, because less is to be pardoned those who have no such excuse as is furnished either by ignorance or by dire need.

Welfare of Farmers and Wage-Workers Most Vital.

When the department of agriculture was founded there was much sneering as to its usefulness. No department of the government, however, has been more emphatically vindicated in its usefulness, and none save the post office department comes so continually and intimately in touch with the people. The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil, the farmer. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made on the mind, though I am glad to say that the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any community with the solid, healthy qualities which make up a really great nation the bulk of the people should do work which calls for the exercise of both body and mind. Progress can not permanently exist without the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor, so that it shall represent and more the work of the trained mind in a trained body. Our school system is gravely defective in so far as it puts a premium upon mere literary training and tends therefore to train the boy away from the farm and the workshop. Nothing is needed more than the best type of industrial school, the school for mechanical industries in the city, the school for practical teaching agriculture in the country. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, doctor, merchant, or clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should equally be recognized in popular opinion. The young man who has the farsightedness and courage to recognize it and get over the idea that it makes a difference whether what he does is a mere literary vagage, and who refuses to enter the crowded ranks of the so-called professions, and takes to constructive industry instead, is reasonably sure of an ample reward in earnings in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with a fair amount of freedom from worry. It should be one of our prime objects to put both the farmer and the mechanic on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase their effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of their positions in the social grid.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for any loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. We began our existence as a nation of farmers, and in every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it can not be insisted that agriculture, as a culture, is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We cannot afford to lose that preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own medium-sized farm. To have his place taken by either a class of small peasant proprietors or by a class of great landlords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only in so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country farms. We must encourage the rise of physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices, and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant. There are forces which now tend to bring about both these

results, but they are, as yet, in their infancy.

Great Good Accomplished by Department of Agriculture.

The national government through the department of agriculture should do all it can by joining with the state governments and with independent associations of farmers to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of the home and upon family life, and the conditions surrounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future citizenship. Our legislation in this area under the control of the congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive states. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the territories. The investigation into the condition of women and children wage-earners recently authorized and directed by the congress is now being carried on in the various states, and I recommend that the appropriation made this year for beginning this work be renewed, in order that we may have the thorough and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The national government should also take steps especially in certain districts of the south to accomplish an extraordinary amount by cooperating with and teaching the farmers through their associations, on their own soil, how to increase their income by managing their farms better than they were hitherto managed. The farmer must lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-reliance, yet he must learn to work in the heartiest cooperation with his fellows, exactly as the business man has learned to work; and he must prepare to use to the greatest advantage the knowledge that can be obtained from agricultural colleges, while he must insist upon a practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. The department of agriculture and the department of commerce and labor both deal with the fundamental needs of our people in the production of raw material and its manufacture and distribution, and, therefore, with the welfare of those who produce it in the raw state, and of those who manufacture and distribute it. The department of commerce and labor should do all the same principle as that of the reclamation service; the land system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the drier regions of the great plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-sufficiency. The land system itself, to a large extent, has failed here, especially by dealing with live men, through a far-reaching study and treatment of the problems of farm life, alike from the industrial and economic and social standpoint. Farmers must cooperate with one another and with the government, and the government can best serve all through associations of farmers, so as to deliver to the farmer the benefit of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the national and state governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools.

The effort of the government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the reclamation service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the drier regions of the great plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-sufficiency. In these regions the system itself has failed, and much land passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands of the home-maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law; and they have accomplished much, but the law itself has not been fully understood, so that more effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them. Every business man in the land, every writer in the newspapers, every man or woman of an ordinary school education, ought to be able to see that immense quantities of forests are used in the country, that forests which supply this timber are rapidly being exhausted, and that, if no change takes place, exhaustion will come comparatively soon, and that the effects of it will be felt severely in the everyday life of our people. Surely, these facts are so obvious, there should be no delay in taking preventive measures. Yet we seem as a nation to be willing to proceed in this matter with happy-go-lucky indifference even to the happy future. It is this attitude which permits the self-interest of a very few persons to prevail over the ultimate interest of all the people. There are persons who find it to their immediate benefit to destroy the forests which permit the rapid growth of the timber. They are to be blamed for thus sacrificing the future of the nation as a whole to their own self-interest of the moment; but heavier blame attaches to the people at large for permitting such action, whether in the White House or in the southern Alleghenies, or in the Rockies and Sierras. A big lumbering company, important for immediate returns and not caring to look far enough ahead, will often deliberately destroy all the good timber in a region, hoping afterwards to move on to some new country. The shiftless man of small means, who does not care to become an actual home-maker, but would like immediate profit, will find it to his advantage to take up timber land simply to turn it over to such a big company, and leave it there for future settlers. A big mine owner anxious only to develop his mine at the earliest possible date, without regard to the future probably not looking ahead to the condition of the country when the forests are exhausted, any more than he does to the condition when the mine is worked out.

Indifferent Public Opinion Is Greatly to Blame.

I do not blame these men nearly as much as I blame the supine public opinion, the indifferent public opinion, which permits the waste to go unchecked. Of course to check the waste of timber means that there must be a part of the public the acceptance of a temporary restriction in the lavish use of the timber, in order to prevent the total loss of this use in the future. There are plenty of men in public and private life who actually advocate the continuance of the present system of unrestricted grazing upon the open range. The recommendations of the public lands commission are sound, for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the small home-makers are not present utilize the land which they provide, so that the government will control it, so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. The congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations; but they are so just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that I feel confident, if the congress will take time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted.

Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the grazing and their supply. These stretches amount in all to some 300,000,000 acres, and are open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and mules without restriction. Such a system, or rather such lack of system, means that the grazing is so much used as wasted by abuse. As the west settles the range becomes more and more overgrazed. Much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad herds which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving waste ground so that their presence is incompatible with the presence of actual home-makers. The existing fence are all illegal. Some of them represent the improper exclusion of actual home-makers, and where the small home-makers are not present utilize the land which they provide, so that the government will control it, so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. The congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations; but they are so just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that I feel confident, if the congress will take time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted.

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Work Will Be Completed

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit to you his report on the islands.

I again recommend that the rights of citizens be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Asks for Creation of Bureau of Mines.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of miners. If this cannot now be done, at least additional appropriations should be given to the Interior Department to be used for the study of mining conditions, for the prevention of fraudulent mining schemes, for carrying on the work of mapping the mining districts, for studying methods for minimizing the accidents and dangers in the industry, in short, to aid in all proper ways the development of the mining industry.

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson. Undoubtedly, if the average farmer were content absolutely to ruin his farm, he could for two or three years afford spending any money on it, and yet make a good deal of money out of it. But only a savage would, in his private affairs, show such reckless disregard of the future; yet it is precisely this reckless disregard of the future which the opponents of the forestry system in the United States to show.

The great waterways leading from the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf streams.

The national government should be allowed to build a lock canal from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the headwaters of the Ohio, so that the river traffic between the two great rivers may be greatly increased. The government should be allowed to build a lock canal from the headwaters of the Ohio to the headwaters of the Tennessee, so that the river traffic between the two great rivers may be greatly increased.

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The national government should be allowed to build a lock canal from the headwaters of the Ohio to the headwaters of the Tennessee,

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1 gallon sauerkraut.....25c
5 gallons best coal oil.....55c
6 bars X-Ray or Echo soap.....25c
6 lbs. bulk starch.....25c
1 quart peanut, roasted.....5c
1 gallon home-made cider vinegar, 20c
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It is stated that the late duke of Pless left personal property to the value of £4,150,000. In his will he left nothing to his servants, with the single exception of his valet, in whose arms he died.

Horses shod by me warranted not to interfere. Horses addicted to the habit broken of it.

Corner Second and Moniteau.

expressed a desire to enter into similar administrative relations.
Wishes to Cancel China's

Indemnity Obligation to Us. I ask for authority to re-form the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1901 was fixed, by remitting and cancelling the obligation of China for the payment of all the parts of the stipulated indemnity which is exceeding the sum of eleven million, six hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, and interest at four per cent. After the issue of the foreign legations in Peking during the Boxer troubles in 1900 the payment of equal indemnities to the several nations, and the final protocol under which the troops were withdrawn signed at Peking, September 7, 1901, fixed the amount of this indemnity allotted to the United States at over \$20,000,000, and China paid up to and including the first day of June, last, a little over \$6,000,000, leaving the first intention of this Government at the proper time, when all claims had been presented and all expenses ascertained, to lay as far as possible to revise the estimates of the amount and as a proof of sincere friendship for China voluntarily to release that country from its legal liability for all payments in excess of the sum which should prove to be necessary for actual indemnity to the United States and its citizens.

This Nation should help in every practicable way in the education of the Chinese people so that the most populous Empire of China may gradually adjust itself to modern conditions. One way of doing this is by promoting the coming of Chinese students to this country and making it attractive to them to take courses at our universities and higher educational institutions. Our educators should, far as possible, take concerted action toward this end.

On the courteous invitation of the President of Mexico, the Secretary of State visited that country in September and October and was received everywhere with the greatest kindness and hospitality.

He carried from the Government of the United States to our southern neighbor a message of trust and good will and of desire for better acquaintance and increasing friendship. The response from the Government and the people of Mexico was hearty and sincere. No pains were spared to manifest the most friendly attitude and feeling toward the United States.

In view of the close neighborhood of the two countries, the relations which exist between Mexico and the United States are just cause for gratification. We have a common boundary of over 1,500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Much of it is marked only by the shifting waters of the Rio Grande. Many thousands of Mexicans are residing upon our side of the line and it is estimated that over 10,000 Americans are resident in Mexican territory and that American investments in Mexico amount to over seven hundred million dollars.

The extraordinary industrial and commercial prosperity of Mexico has been greatly promoted by American enterprise, and Americans are sharing largely in its results. The foreign trade of the Republic already exceeds \$240,000,000 per annum and of this two-thirds both of exports and imports are exchanged with the United States. Under these circumstances numerous questions necessarily arise between the two countries. These questions are always approached and disposed of in a spirit of mutual courtesy and fair dealing. Americans carrying on business in Mexico treat uniformly to the kindness and consideration with which they are treated and their sense of the security of their property and enterprise under the wise administration of the great statesman who has so long held the office of Chief Magistrate of that Republic.

The two Governments have been uniting their efforts for a considerable time past to aid Central America in attaining the desired of peace and order which have made possible the prosperity of the northern parts of the Continent after the peace between Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, celebrated under the circumstances described in my last Message, a new war broke out between the Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. The effort to compose this difficulty has resulted in the acceptance of the joint suggestion of the Presidents of Mexico and the United States for a general peace conference between all the countries of Central America. On the 17th day of September last a protocol was signed between the representatives of the five Central American countries accredited to this Government agreeing upon a conference to be held in the City of Washington "in order to devise the means of preserving the independence and amity said Republics and bringing about permanent peace in those countries." The protocol includes the expression of a wish that the Presidents of the United States and Mexico should appoint "representatives to lend their good and impartial offices in a purely friendly way toward the realization of the objects of the conference." The conference is now in session and will have our best wishes and where it is practicable, our friendly assistance.

One of the results of the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro in the summer of 1906 has been a great increase in the activity and usefulness of the International Bureau of American Republics. That institution, which includes all the American republics in membership, and brings all their representatives together is doing a really valuable work in informing the people of the United States about the other republics and in making the United States known to them. Its action is now limited by appropriations determined when it was doing a work on a much smaller scale and having much less valuable service. I recommend that the contribution of this Government to the expenses of the Bureau be made commensurate with its increased work.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House,
December 3, 1907.

Mother Shipton's Prophecies.

Mother Shipton was a wife bestowed upon Sir Southeil Shipton (1488-1560), an English prophetess, whose prophecies exerted a powerful influence over the common people, and were headed by the higher classes, also.

Henry VIII. (1509-1547) and Elizabeth, 1558-1603 consulted her.

Also Henry VIII. (1509-1547) and Elizabeth, 1558-1603 consulted her.

According to tradition, she predicted the death of Lord Percy and of Cardinal Wolsey, the suppression of the monasteries, the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, and the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the throne of England. In 1684 Richard Head published a book containing many apocryphal tales in which Mother Shipton figured as the heroine; and in 1797 S. Baker issued in book form her prophecies, together with those of Nixon, the Cheshire prophet.

Its extra size and high price, is the secret of its ability to discover, obtain, print and serve its patrons with all the news, and cater to wants of people in every calling of life.

The Weekly Enquirer for the year 1908 has greatly increased its Clubbing offers which now include the most select and popular publications of the day at prices slightly over half the regular Subscription rates.

Again you read quotations of Bonds, Stocks, and Securities of every nature, fixing Status of all business from the retailer, to United States Government.

Also Current News, facts and reliable data covering the entire world; all sufficiently explicit to enable thinking people to avoid snags and follow the channel of success.

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Do not overlook the fact that the year 1908 promises to excel in prosperity any of the past, and that the Enquirer printed at Cincinnati, Ohio, is one of the most reliable sources of information!

Classified Ads**FOR RENT**

Nice rooms, with or without board, at 311 East Third street.

For Rent—Six room cottage, 1018 South Vermont. Dr. H. L. Barnum.

For Rent—Modern cottage 210 W. Sixth street. J. S. Rogers, 321 Ohio.

For Rent—Your room house, 1305 South Ohio. Inquire at 1301 Ohio street..

For Rent—312 West Fifth. Gas, electric light and bath, Key at 305 West Fifth.

For Rent—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, 215 West Main.

For Rent—Large front room with steam heat—Mrs. D. T. Hartshorn, 219 West Seventh street.

For Rent—Nine room modern house with furnace; will rent furnished or unfurnished. 600 South Grand.

For Rent—Five room flat, 119 East Third street. Apply to S. M. Hodges, 119 East Third street. Tell phone 7.

For Rent—From December 1, 1907, room occupied by Landmann Bros. Abstract Co. See Sedalia Trust company.

For Rent—Nice office room, rear Sedalia Trust company; entrance on Fourth street. See Sedalia Trust company.

For Rent—New four room cottage, Seventeenth and Stewart streets, near M. K. & T. shops. \$10.—C. C. Lawson, Ilgenfritz building.

For Rent—Six room house, 201 W. Tenth street; seven rooms, 703 W. Fourth street; five rooms, 303 Cooper street.—Landinan Bros., basement Sedalia Trust Co. building.

For Rent—Thirty-seven and one-half acre farm, one-fourth mile east of new Missouri Pacific shops. Plenty of fruit, large asparagus bed; possession at once. Call on or address Chas. D. Brown, at court house.

Lost—A gold locket and chain; locket oval shaped with three small pearls on front, some time Sunday evening between 5 and 6:30 o'clock between city and a point five miles east on Fischer's lake road. Finder bring same to Democrat-Sentinel office and receive liberal reward.

A "Hard-Time" Masked Dance.

Two "nut splitters" at the Missouri Pacific shops, gave a "hard-time" masked dance at the Sedalia Printing company hall last night. A fair sized crowd attended.

Thousands of men and women in all walks of life are suffering from kidney and bladder troubles. Don't neglect your kidneys. Delays are dangerous. DeWitt's kidney and Bladder Pills afford quick relief for all forms of kidney and bladder trouble.

A week's treatment 25c. Sold by Arlington Pharmacy.

GET RICH QUICK.

Schemes of this class have again come to grief along with the gullible investors, causing serious loss to innocent business concerns, as is always the case of panics in Wall Street.

While this last lesson is yet fresh in mind, it is an opportune moment to consider causes and means to avoid like trouble in the future.

Direct your attention to that greatest of all Newspapers the Cincinnati Enquirer. From its columns one can readily detect the trend of currency, its lodging places, by whom handled, uses made of it, and final results.

Again you read quotations of Bonds, Stocks, and Securities of every nature, fixing Status of all business from the retailer, to United States Government.

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WANTED

Wanted—To buy old shoes, men's clothing, stoves and furniture. Both phones.—Cohen, 120 East Main.

Wanted—Two or three furnished rooms modern, in private family, for light housekeeping, close in, by young married couple. Address "A," this office.

Wanted—Men to learn barber trade. Will equip shop for you or furnish positions; few weeks completes; constant practice; careful instructions; tools given; Saturday wages; diplomas granted. Write for catalogue, Moler Barber College, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted—For U. S. army able bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who speak, read and write English. For information apply to recruiting officer, 100 Ohio street, Sedalia, Mo., or 728 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted—Men to learn barber trade. Will equip shop for you or furnish positions; few weeks completes; constant practice; careful instructions; tools given; Saturday wages; diplomas granted. Write for catalogue, Moler Barber College, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted—New coal heating stove, 402 W. Sixteenth. Phone 1918.

Wanted—Twenty-five shoats and one good fresh cow. J. B. Stuart, Thirty-second and Ingram.

Wanted—Fine stock farm of 500 acres in Montgomery county, Mo., for \$20,000. Address Box 213, Sedalia.

Wanted—Six room house, summer kitchen, and outbuildings at a bar gain; must be moved from lot at once. See Menefee Coal Co.

LOST

Lost—A cameo brooch; an old locket. Return to this office; reward.

Lost—A gold locket and chain; locket oval shaped with three small pearls on front, some time Sunday evening between 5 and 6:30 o'clock between city and a point five miles east on Fischer's lake road. Finder bring same to Democrat-Sentinel office and receive liberal reward.

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A week's treatment 25c. Sold by Arlington Pharmacy.

THERE'S NO difference in the opinion of those who drink

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TRY IT

THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

SOME OF THE PERILS THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED BY THOSE THUS ENGAGED.

ONE TAKES HIS LIFE IN HIS HANDS

Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman's Story of the Crowning Achievement is Cleverly Told in Appleton's Magazine.

The champion of all women who climb difficult peaks is Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, who has scaled the highest mountain ever climbed by a woman, says Appleton's Magazine. She gives in her own language the following account of her crowning achievement.

"At length, turning the wall at a fearful angle, we reached some easier ascending slopes, where the loaded men sank down for a few minutes of well-earned rest. This rising terrain soon brought us to an enchanting sight, the great undulating Nun Kun plateau, the existence of which was never even suspected. This basin is a most unique plateau even in Himalaya. It is a snow oasis in the uppermost core of the range, and guarding it in snow and rock splendor rises a pointed circle of six of the highest summits.

"In a short time our tents sprang up and Camp Italia was colonized at 26,632 feet. In an hour the three natives, who had fallen behind on the ascent, came wearily up. Mist had crept in over the mountain and the outlook was now for bad weather.

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**STEAMBOAT LEGISLATION**

Comes Before the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—It is expected that the initiative in a movement of steamboat owners for legislation affecting their interests will be taken during the session of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, which opens in Washington tomorrow.

The steamboat owners, as the result of a recent conference held here, will demand the severance of inspection laws governing the inland rivers of America from those governing the lakes and gulf, and that the inland river transportation traffic be placed under the laws of the interstate commerce commission.

A permanent organization of the steamboat men of the country may be formed as the result of the Washington meeting.

The finest Coffee Substitute ever made, has recently been produced by Dr. Shoop, of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest Coffee Imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real Coffee in it, either. Health Coffee Imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—he was to unknowingly drink it for Coffee. R. C. Dolph & Co.

Help for Criminal Court.

Ben Haines was committed to jail Monday afternoon by Judge Grasham.

SPENT LAST EIGHT YEARS IN MISERY**Boston Banker Says His Life Has Been Hopeless for that Length of Time.**

Carleton H. Hutchinson, a leading banker and broker of Boston, with offices at 3 Congress Street, in that city, has recently come out with a very strong statement.

In the widespread discussion over Cooper's new theory and medicines which has spread over the country so rapidly, Mr. Hutchinson has taken the side of those who say that Cooper's theory is correct and his medicine all that he claims.

Mr. Hutchinson's emphatic statement is as follows: "Anyone afflicted with chronic ill health and a general run-down condition caused by stomach trouble, who does not try this man Cooper's medicine, is very foolish. I say this after a most remarkable experience with the medicine."

"I heard of Cooper's success first when he was in Chicago, as I have a private wire to that city in connection with my business. Later, when he came East, I learned more of him and his theory that stomach trouble causes most ill health. I have had no faith in anything not prescribed by a physician for each particular case after careful diagnosis, but after eight years of constant suffering, during which

in default of a \$300 bond to answer the charge of having stolen a quantity of copper wire from the Bell Telephone Co.

A WOMAN'S BACK.

The Aches and Pains Will Disappear if the Advice of This Sedalia Citizen Is Followed.

A woman's back has many aches and pains.

Most times 'tis the kidneys' fault. Backache is really kidneyache; That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it.

Many Sedalia women know this. Read what one has to say about it. Mrs. A. Bras, of 812 East Sixth street, Sedalia, Mo., says: "My back became so weak that I could hardly get about and I knew if I did not soon get relief the trouble might prove fatal. It was while in this condition that I was advised to procure Doan's Kidney Pills. I began using them and I gradually improved until the kidneys acted normally. By the time I had used two boxes I was cured. My husband also used your medicine with the best of results. We are both pleased to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone troubled with their kidneys. We have proved their great value."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Persons having business with me call Queen City phone 133.—Dr. Crawford.

At 10 p. m. council adjourned until next Monday night.

Whenever you feel that your stomach has gone a little wrong, or when you feel that it is not in good order, as is evidenced by mean headaches, nervousness, bad breath, and belching, take something at times, and especially after your meals until relief is afforded. There is nothing better offered the public today for stomach troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion, etc., than KODOL. This is a scientific preparation of natural digestants combined with vegetable acids and it contains the same juices found in every healthy stomach. KODOL is guaranteed to give relief. It is pleasant to take; it will make you feel fine by digesting what you eat. Sold by Arlington Pharmacy.

INSURE WITH

BETTER GAS IS WANTED

MAYOR COLLINS ASKED TO SECURE AN EXPERT TO INVESTIGATE SITUATION.

WAS A "PHOHOMETER" INSTALLED

What Was Done by the City Council at the Regular Meeting Held at the City Hall Last Night.

The city council met in regular session Monday night. All aldermen were present.

The first matter brought up for discussion was refunding the plumbers' license of \$25 a year for three years paid by the Ilgenfritz Hardware company when the firm had also a merchants' license to do business. On motion of Mr. Crawford, the committee's adverse report was received, but the city attorney was directed to furnish a written opinion regarding the claim.

The monthly reports of officers were received and filed.

Mr. Sullivan moved that Clerk Baker ascertain from outside towns what the prices paid for electric lights and gas are, and if the local gas company charges exorbitant rates that the council regulate the rates. The motion carried.

On motion of Mr. Winner, the mayor was directed to secure the services of an expert to investigate the gas problem, and to examine the machine installed at the city clerk's office to ascertain if it is or is not a photometer, which machine is supposed to indicate the quality of gas furnished consumers.

A communication from the City Water company was filed, setting forth the improvements made the past few months, and which have been written of in detail in the Democrat-Sentinel.

The committee's report of the completion of paving West Sixteenth street was received and filed.

Mr. Winner moved that no tax bills be turned over to the Byrne Construction company for the paving of Sixteenth street until the construction company has wiped out its indebtedness to the city for the steam roller and other city equipment. The motion carried.

Mr. Sullivan stirred up talk by asking that reduction in the charge of \$20 a day to the construction company for the use of the city steam roller be made. A representative of the company spoke on the motion, saying that a reduction would be appreciated. Mr. Sullivan's motion was put to a vote and defeated Messrs. Crawford, Winner, Andler, Hatton and DeJarnette voting "no."

A report of the completion of sewer district No. 3 was made by Engineer Zoll. The report was received and filed.

An extension of sixty days' time to complete the construction of a sewer in district No. 3 was granted J. W. Menefee.

An ordinance accepting sewer district No. 38 was read and passed.

An ordinance accepting sewer district No. 39 was read and passed.

All properly audited bills were allowed.

At 10 p. m. council adjourned until next Monday night.

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INSURE WITH

Ed. Evans FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

321 Ohio Street. Bell Phone 335.

Coal, Coal, Coal—good Illinois Lump and Nut, Kansas deep shaft nut; a good furnace and fair range coal at \$2.50.—Foster Coal Co. Both phones 157.

SEDALIA STEAM LAUNDRY ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

To Talk on Local Option.

Mr. C. C. Smith, of Cincinnati, O., by request of the Ministers' alliance, will deliver an address at the First M. E. church tomorrow night, a change having been made from the First Christian church. His topic will be the local option question.

Will Wed December 17.

Announcement is made that W. H. Weikal, a popular M. K. & T. trainman, and Miss Ida Lillian Mueller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Mueller, will be married at the bride's home, 521 East Fourth street, on December 17.

WILL WANT \$50,000,000

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVERS AND HARBORS OF COUNTRY.

MEET TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON

Congress for the Betterment of the Waterways Meets Tomorrow, With Many Prominent People Present.

Washington, Dec. 3.—For the purpose of demanding from congress an annual appropriation of not less than \$50,000,000 for rivers and harbors improvements, influential citizens from all over the country are arriving in Washington today to attend the national meeting of the rivers and harbors congress.

The convention will open in the assembly hall of the new Willard hotel at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The president of the congress is Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, member of congress from Louisiana, and a member of the rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives. The list of directors includes the names of prominent men from Boston and New York to San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

Among the speakers on the program of the coming congress are Baron H. von Sternberg, ambassador from Germany; Congressman John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; President W. H. Finley, of the Southern railway; President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway; John Barrett, director of the bureau of American republics; Governor Albert Cummins, of Iowa; Martin A. Knapp, a member of the interstate commerce commission; Governor Edward Warfield, of Maryland; Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois; Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia; Mayor Henry M. Beardsley, of Kansas City; Albert Bettinger, of Cincinnati, representing the Ohio Valley Improvement association, and President John M. Stahl, of the National Farmers' congress.

The membership of the congress extends to thirty-three states, and is composed of commercial, manufacturing and kindred associations, waterway improvement associations, corporations and public spirited citizens who believe that the waterways of the nation should be improved.

Particular emphasis is given to the fact that the congress advocates a policy and not a project, that it does not favor specifically any section or waterway improvement project in the entire United States, and that its demand is solely for increased appropriations to be expended as the congress of the United States may instruct, through proper channels, upon such rivers and harbors as have been

Men and Women. Use BIG C for muscular dilation, spasmodic contractions, or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not irritating. The EVANS CHEMICAL CO., CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, or express, prepaid, for 10c. or a dollar. \$2.50. Circular sent on request.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 3.—Several hundred delegates are in attendance at the second annual meeting of the Master Painters and Decorators' association of Illinois here today.

Manufacturers and jobbers all over the country have installed exhibits at the show which is being held in connection with the convention. The session will last through tomorrow and Thursday.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation, even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co.

Eczema and Pimples.

Are quickly and permanently cured by Zemo, a clean liquid for external use. Zemo draws the germs to the surface of the skin and destroys them, leaving a nice clear healthy skin. Write E. W. Rose Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for sample. For sale by Dan Wilcox.

Highest price paid for household goods. 215 West Main.

Wed Twenty Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grote, 308 North Prospect street, entertained a company of friends Monday night in cele-

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the approval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
U. S. A.
London, England.

New York, N. Y.

HAS NINE SALOONS NOW

Voting at Independence Today on Local Option.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 3.—A local option election is being held today in Independence, the county seat of Jackson county, in which Kansas City is located.

The city now has nine saloons, each of which pays \$1,500 a year license.

A strong effort is being made by the temperance people to carry the election, as another cannot be held for four years.

Horses to Winter.

I want to winter your horses for you and save you a big feed bill. Good service. Bell phone 1008.—Walter Petty.

If you need eggs, honey, branishes, apples and oranges, call John Reynolds, Bell phone 1603.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules

A POSITIVE CURE
For Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder and Disease of the Uterus. Cures quickly and permanently the worst cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. No man of honor can afford. Absolutely harmless. Sold by druggists. Price \$1.00 or by mail, postpaid, \$1.00 for three boxes \$2.75.

THE SANTAL-PEPSIN CO.
For Sale by W. E. Bard Drug Co.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of household goods—bought and sold at 205 West Main street. Phone 933.

WM. ARENSON, Prop.

INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS GREEN

Incomparable for Quality, Flavor and Strength.

ONE TEASPOONFUL MAKES TWO CUPS

Loose or in Sealed Packets All Grocers

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE INDIA AND CEYLON COMMISSIONER)

Directors—W. H. Powell, J. W. Murphy, E. R. Andler, J. N. Delty

Sedalia Undertaking Co.

EXCLUSIVE UNDERTAKERS